**PILSENER BEER.**

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

**GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,**
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,299 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888.



**CHAMPAGNE.**

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN,
VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE,
OF RHEIMS.
Shipped by
**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised at its moderate price.

RS. 66 RS. 65.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the second saloon, special attention is called to the advantageous terms on which excellent accommodation to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. T. Weighell... | 11th May. |
| R. L. SHANNON | 1139 | 300 | C. R. Edwards .. | 18th " |
| | | | | Tuesday |
| * ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 22nd May |
| R. L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton .. | 29th " |
| * SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. T. Weighell.. | 5th June |
| R. L. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | A. W. Adamson.. | 12th " |
| * ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 19th " |
| R. L. CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond ... | 26th " |

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (*vide* About) 1—May 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.

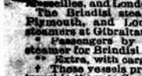
And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Visa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg trains.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 3,000 800 | 16th May | 1st July. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 3,000 800 | 1st June | 20th July. |
| SINGAPORE | 3,000 800 | 30th June | 10th August. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer, HENLEY .. To sail, on the 12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | S. Morsa | 1,600 | 650 | 7th May. |
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemesich | 1,600 | 650 | 1st June. |
| SORENICO | E. Perini | 3,500 | 550 | 7th June. |

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA ..... P. Mersa .... 1,200 600 2 th May.

A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

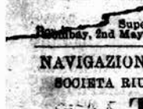
| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | A. Malusa | | | 14th May. 1888. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 57, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

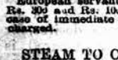
Interpreters met at Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

### H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.



S. MERKA will leave this for Zanzibar direct on the 9th inst. For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvee, Khoja Mohla, 2nd May, 1888.

THE good ship QUEEN of ENGLAND, now lying in Bombay harbours, is ready to take on board Cargo and Passengers for Penang, Singapore, and Bangkok.

For Freight and passage, &c., apply to

ALLANA MOOSA.
Jakeria Musjid, 2nd May, 1888.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HISPANIA .... | W. Marr ..... | 3380 | 350 | 5th May. |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA ..... | R Hutchinson .. | 3317 | 480 | 19th May. |
| VICTORIA ..... | W. Russell ..... | 3357 | 480 | 16th June |

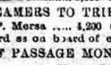
Passengers by s.s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888. Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. WENSLEYDALE | W. Verrill .... | 3000 | 400 | 15th May |
| S.S. EDEN HALL | T.H.S. Millard. | 3300 | 400 | 13th June |

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. WORKSOP HALL | W. Boulton .... | 4100 | 500 18th May |
| S.S. RUFFORD HALL | W. J. Moffat .. | 4000 | 500 23rd May |
| S.S. MERTON HALL | J. Hughes ..... | 4100 | 500 20th June |

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1888.

### OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly,

on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Organization, Rs. 12 per annum. Indian Organization, Rs. 12 per annum. Combined subscription Rs. 17 per year payable in advance. Single Number Rs. 1. Specimen copies sent free on application. Indian subscription Rs. 17 per year payable in advance. Single Number Rs. 1. Specimen copies sent free on application. Office: 2, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Karrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 8th May, at noon.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY to MORMUGAO | First Class | Rs. 15 0 |
| Do. | Second Class | " 7 8 |
| Do. | Deck without diet | " 1 0 |

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1888. Agents.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

### PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Eugene Cliquot Extra | Rs. 54 0 | ... |
| Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or | " 53 0 | 56 0 |
| Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | " 62 0 | Rs. 54 0 |
| Heidsiek's Dry Monopole | " 60 0 | " 53 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, HOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leutzenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| Deidesheimer | " ... | " 19 0 |
| Niersteiner | " 19 0 | " ... |
| Leibfrauenmilch | " 21 0 | " 24 0 |
| Steinwein | " 21 0 | " ... |
| Hochheimer Berg | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | " 25 0 | " ... |
| Marcobrunner | " 30 0 | " 34 0 |
| Schanisberger | " 35 0 | " ... |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUIS, MACAU AND CO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauterne | Rs. 20 0 | ... |

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Old Red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine " | " 22 0 | ... |
| Very Superior " | " 26 0 | ... |
| Most Superior Old Red Port | " 30 0 | ... |
| Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port | " 36 0 | ... |
| Extra Old Pale Invalid | " 42 0 | ... |

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALANESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Franda | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | " 14 0 | ... |
| Lee Canone | " 16 0 | " 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | " 18 0 | ... |
| Chateau Leoville | " 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe | " 21 0 | ... |

From MUNSEE & FILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Canon | " 15 0 | ... |
| Margaux Medoc | " 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Larose | " 28 0 | ... |

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU AND MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Uru de Barreyre | " 10 0 | ... |

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIENN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 15 0 | ... |
| Chateau Rosenar | " 11 0 | ... |

From FRANZ SARVASY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carlowitz | Rs. 12 0 | " 11 0 |

From BRANDENBURG FISHERS, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien, Second Growth | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 11 0 |
| " Red Ink | " 12 0 | " 11 0 |
| Chateau Larose | " 20 0 | " 22 0 |

BRANDY.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Montrod's " | " 18 0 |
| F. Dussaultet & Co.'s " Brandy | Rs. 21 0 |
| A. Dolignon Fils & Co. | " 2 0 |
| Cognac, very much finer and nice | " 30 0 |
| Vieux Cognac Fine Champagne | " 33 0 |
| Charles Lefroyere very old Brandy | " 37 0 |

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU & MEDOC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 |
| Chamberlin | " 25 0 |

WHISKY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky " | Rs. 24 8 |
| " " " | " 22 8 |

BEER.

| | Per doz. | Per doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale | Rs. 6 4 | 4 4 |
| Bavarian Export Beer | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. 4 0 |
| Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer | " 6 0 | " 4 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer | " 5 4 | " 3 4 |

ITALIAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vino Barbera | Rs. 14 0 | ... |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| French Vermouth | Rs. 15 0 | ... |
| Italian do. Finest | " 18 0 | ... |
| Finest Kirschwasser | " 30 0 | ... |
| Chartreuse, Yellow | " 52 0 | ... |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from 1 lb. to 3½ lbs. | Rs. 0 11 | per lb. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest | per 1 lb. tin | Rs. 1 4 |
| Italian Butter finest, extra quality | 1 lb. tin at | " 0 14 |
| | 1 do. | " 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | " 1 0 |

FROM USER, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin. |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | Rs. .. | Rs. .. |
| Celery | " .. | " 0 10 |
| French Beans | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Young Carrots | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Mushrooms | " .. | " 0 12 |
| White Cabbage | " .. | " 0 12 |
| Small Sausages | " .. | " 1 8 |
| Smoked Sausages | " .. | " 1 8 |

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

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comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passengers Ships Act, The Arbitration Act, Sea Customs Act, Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessels Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 10. Ready.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

### PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

### SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Re. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 3 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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### LITERARY ALBUM.

It Contains subjects, useful and instructive, pleasing and interesting to ALL GENERAL READERS.

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THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

WHY?—Because it Contains BEST ARTICLES SELECTED from all the English Periodicals.

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WHY?—Because it gives Matters NOT TO BE FOUND in any single Periodical, whatever its price.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 3; Including Postage, Rs. 3-3. Specimen Copy for half anna for Postage.

Apply to the MANAGER, "Literary Album," care of RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

### H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertising, and should prove one of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

### SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the ACUITY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sediment of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER and Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLOMON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Simlaa, and all reputable Agents in India.

## SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years' standing.

This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain, and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.

Copy of Testimonial received from Dr. A. M. KUNTE, October 17, 1887.

I have very great pleasure in certifying that I have tried Messrs. TREACHER'S Cure for Diabetes successfully. In one case the gravity of the urine was reduced almost immediately, and in the course of a fortnight the urine was free from sugar. (Signed) A. M. KUNTE.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febirle Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SHIRTS "FOR ALL OCCASIONS." HOAR & CO.'S E. C. P." SHIRTS

*SECURES TO THE WEARER*
EASE AND COMFORT WITH PRECISION.
*WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED SHIRT AND COLLAR LIST.*

HOAR & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

### CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE have a large and choice selection of Fine Tropical Angolas, Soft India Tweeds, Thin Serges, &c., suitable for Hot Weather Wear.

Also a large and varied assortment of fine Coloured French Cambrics, soft Zephyrs, Oxford Cloth or Jute mixture, rich unshrinkable Flannels, Silk and Wool, White and Coloured Spun Silks for Shirts and Sleeping Suits.

The Prices of all Goods in our Manufacturing Departments are as reasonable as those paid at Home, and the fit, style, and quality are in all cases guaranteed.

Patterns, Catalogue, and Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

### DRESS PUMPS DRESS OXFORD SHOES TENNIS SHOES

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes | ... Rs. | 12 8 |
| Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish | ... " | 14 0 |
| The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light | Ladies'... " | 9 8 |
| Do. do. do. Gent.'s | from... " | 11 8 |
| The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s | from... " | 7 0 |
| Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles | ... " | 14 8 |

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

### PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

### BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

| | |
|---|---|
| DIAMOND BROOCHES | LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS |
| DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES | DO. DO. RUBIES |
| PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS | DO. DO. PEARLS |
| DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS | EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS, |

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY. POONA.
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

*N. B.*—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality | Rs. 140, | plain quality | Rs. 100. |
| 500 " Express, 5 Do. | do. | do. | do. Rs. 110. |
| 500 " " Single Shot, Winchesters | Rs. 65 | | |
| Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles | Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles | Rs. 17 |
| " " 100 " 500 " | " 13 | " " " 500 " | " 22 |

Apply to
KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

### ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpac

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 5.
Lessee & Sole Proprietor.....MR. H. STANLEY.

REMEMBER LAST NIGHT OF LALLA ROOKH.
LAST NIGHT OF LALLA ROOKH.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!

HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
IN THEIR GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL
ORIENTAL BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
LALLA ROOKH.
AS PERFORMED FOR 29 NIGHTS IN
CALCUTTA TO CROWDED HOUSES.
BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR.
NEW SONGS! NEW LOCALS!! NEW FUN!!!
And entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

BUCHANIA'S KING APPROACHES.
MONDAY, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF
ALL DRAMAS.
Both in London, America, and Australia.
STRUCK OIL.
TUESDAY, PATIENECE.
WEDNESDAY, LA MASCOTTE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
OVERTURE AT 9 p.m.

### MINNESINGERS.

AN OPEN AIR SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana, Fort, on Wednesday, May 9, commencing at 9-30 p.m. On this occasion every Member of the Society can obtain Free Admission Tickets for Two Guests in addition to his own. Extra guests' tickets TWO RUPEES each.
For tickets, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY
G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

### COME AND SEE.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF USEFUL GOODS.
BRACKETS! BRACKETS!!
From Annas 15.
FLOWER VASES! FLOWER VASES!!
From Annas 10 only.
FANS! FANS!!
From Annas 8 only.
ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!
From Annas 8.
PHOTO FRAMES! PHOTO FRAMES!!
From Annas 2.
WORK BOXES! WORK BOXES!!
From Annas 12.
EVERYTHING VERY CHEAP.
SHROFF BROTHERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

A PERMANENT ASSISTANT REQUIRED in the Mysore Gold Fields Practice. Home qualifications preferred; but candidates with others may also apply. Good quarters provided.
Also required, for three months, from June next, an experienced Surgeon, to take the place of the Medical Officer who goes on leave.
State terms and send testimonials to the Medical Officer, Gold Fields, Colar Road Station, Mysore

S. P. C. K.

...AL GENERAL MEETING of ...PROMOTING CHRISTIAN ...held on MONDAY, 14th May, ...Boys' School. The Rt. Rev. ... the Chair.
...WARD'S HALL.
...Sec., S. P. C. K.

...onths with immediate ...furnished BUNGALOW ...early side. Rent, only
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

...IRN," on Cumballa
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

...MANUFACTURING ...Limited.
...ce that an ORDI... ...ING of Shareholders ...Notice the Company, ... the 14th instant, at 3-30 ...following business:— ...Directors and the audited ...Loss Accounts of the ...ed 31st December, 1887. ...the six months ended ...
...the place of those who ...eligible for re-election. ...r the current year, and ...of the Board,
...T SONS & Co.,
...Agents.
...Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

...ll be received by the ...ter Municipality of Bombay up ...th day of May, 1888, for ...tkawal Road and other ...
...cation, &c., and all in... ...pplication to the under...
...accompanied by deposit of Rs. 600, ...Controller of Municipal Accounts in ...e forfeited in case of refusal to sign the ...
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, Assoc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer,
In charge, Water Works.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 4th May, 1888.

### MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.
EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY. Opposite Clock-Tower.
POONA. Opposite Napier Hotel.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
### GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
*Terms and particulars upon application.*
Londo... ...GRINDLAY & Co.

### DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL,

SHAWL AND CARPET MANUFACTURERS
(By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to)
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ORIENTAL EMPORIUM OF CURIOSITIES
SHOW ROOMS

For Shawls, Carpets, Metal Works, &c.

THE Establishment of DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL is the oldest in Amritsar. The goods are guaranteed to be real. Prices are reasonable and fixed. A comparison with goods supplied by other Establishments is invited.
DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL'S Carpet Manufactory is now under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Blake, late Deputy Superintendent, Lahore Central Jail, where, for 14 years, he was in charge of the Carpet Manufactory of that Jail, and from his great experience he is thoroughly acquainted with the industry in all its different phases; and under his supervision this firm is now producing Carpets not to be surpassed in India, and at reasonable rates.
HALL STREET,
Near the Railway Station, just inside the Hall Gate of the CITY of AMRITSAR, PUNJAB.
DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL respectfully invite Visitors to Amritsar to inspect their Establishment where their Indian Manufactures may be examined.
TERMS—Strictly Cash, or V. P. Post.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
N.B.—Visitors are requested to enquire for DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL; and to be cautious that they are not misled by touts, fakirs and pretenders.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—
A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of empty crates, cases, casks, iron cans, paint tins, scrap wool, broken glass, telegraph materials, leather and India-rubber cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, cast steel files, zinc linings from packing cases, old lamps and shovels, office furniture, clothing cotton and woollen, cloth cuttings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5 h May, 1888.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COUNTRY TILES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Secretariat Buildings in the Fort, a few lots of dismantled country tiles.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of most valuable, immoveable property (European buildings or chawls) at Mahaluxmee, near the station, opposite to the 7 Road-Circle Fountain.
By order of the owner, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS day, SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1888, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece of Foras fazuudari land, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings hereditaments and premises (with compound) standing thereon, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about (1,365 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2,723, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4560, Street No. 152, and bounded on the east by the said Arthur Road, on the west by the property of Marwady Jairam Sharam, on the north by the vacant ground of Hajee Cassum Hajee Noormahomed, and on the south by the proposed Foras, circle.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1888.

### BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of valuable warehouse suitable for the storage of goods and licensed to store kerosine oil in, situate at the Powder Works, near Darukhana, Mazagon.
Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1888, at 4 p.m., by order of the owners thereof *all* that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the godown thereon, which land is held under a lease from the Port Trustees for the term of 10 years, from 1st December, 1885, at a monthly rental of Rs. 81-3, situate at the Mazagon Estate, containing by admeasurement 1918 5-9ths square yards with the messuage, tenement or building built thereon, in the registration district of Bombay, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-8732, and the said building by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6591 to 6594, street No. 10, at 16 street passage C, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by vacant land, belonging to the said trustees, on or towards the south by a road, on or towards the east by a road, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
Further information can be had on making enquiries of the undersigned at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayaci, Solicitors for the Vendors.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable Pucka built three-storeyed dwelling house with two shops and a stable at Shaik Abdoola Pack Maray Street, without the Fort.
Mr. ROMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises by order of the owners.
All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, erected, built and standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the Eastern side of Shaik Abdoola Pack Moray Street in the Registration District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 700, and new No. 787-5, old survey No. 1159, and new survey No. 4515, and assessed by the Municipal assessors under old No. 34, and new No. 107, 109, and 68, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-one square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follow, that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Abdulla Peckmoray Street or towards the North by the house of Bhowra Fukeera, and on or towards the south by the Mosjeea Yacoob Street.
The premises yield at present a monthly rental of Rs 150 or thereabouts, though a portion of the same is still unoccupied.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 5th May, 1888. Auctioneer.

### NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
### The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

### NOTE-PAPER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick | Rs. 8 | a. 0 | per ream. |
| Do. do. do. Blue | 8 | 0 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo | 8 | 0 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo | 7 | 8 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size | 7 | 0 | „ |
| THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo | 5 | 8 | „ |
| SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo | 5 | 8 | „ |
| THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size | 3 | 0 | „ |
| BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper | 2 | 8 | „ |
| Ditto.—Azure wove ditto. | 2 | 8 | „ |
| "REGIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality | 2 | 8 | „ |
| SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5." | 2 | 0 | „ |

*All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.*

### ENVELOPES.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert" | 1 | 4 | per 100 |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP. | 1 | 4 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality | 1 | 8 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper | 1 | 8 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality | 1 | 4 | „ |
| "VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper | 2 | 2 | per 250 |
| COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream | 4 | 12 | per 1,000 |
| MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished | 4 | 8 | „ |
| "MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper | 4 | | „ |
| RAILWAY BUFF | 2 | 0 | „ |
| ADVERTISER," No. 4 | 1 | 14 | „ |
| "SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above | 1 | 12 | „ |
| SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size | 1 | 10 | „ |
| SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner | 1 | 8 | per 250 |
| "GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope | 1 | 4 | „ |
| LARGE SQUARE ...—For invitation cards | 0 | 8 | „ |

### STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match..... 2 8 each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted..... 0 12 „
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box..... 1 0

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
*Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.*

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country towns, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS at Lady Jamsetjee's Road, Mahim (near Dadur Station), to be sent in to the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.
No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in Notes or Government Paper.
Forms of tender, conditions of contract, plan, and specification of work, can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 per set.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
### GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

### ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

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THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.
The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

### THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

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*It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to*

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

*Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.*

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.
Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.
Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

*Head Office for India,*
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

### IN USE 100 YEARS.
### SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more of less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid or a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ,"
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the ... last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate by circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from affirm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO WHOM A PATIENT ALIKE ... We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the late Dr. Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell House, Bloomsbury, London.

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# INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
## FOR MAY 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
# INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
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It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.
J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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HANDSOME PRESENTATION KEYLESS MOVEMENT CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

Rs. 300 and Rs. 360 cash.
With pair vases to match,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 cash.

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Illustrations with particulars on application.
WE HOLD THE SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA OF THESE KEYLESS CLOCKS, SCHOOL AND OFFICE WALL CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.
Guaranteed to be entirely London made throughout. The cases are of solid Mahogany.
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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.
Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.
A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.
Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.
For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
[illegible]STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
And for shorter periods at rates, which can be ascertained on application.
All Letters should be addressed and Remittances made Payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

### THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED
CAPITAL—£1,000,000,
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
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### DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores

## CALENDAR—MAY, 1888.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Moon | May 11th, | 6h. 14m. a.m. |
| First Quarter | ,, 19th, | 3h. 54m. a.m. |
| Full Moon | ,, 25th, | 6h. 34m. p.m. |

| Day. | Local Arrangements. | Sun Rise. | Sun Set. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 5 | Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution, Rajaram Mdn., 5 p.m. | 5 33 | 6 23 | 1m 1 5 | 52m 1 41 a |
| | Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. | | | | an. 39 a |
| Sun. 6 | Rogation Sunday. English mail expected from Aden. Shannon. | 5 31 | 6 22 | 2 52m 8 51 a | 2 40m 2 38 a |
| Mon. 7 | Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay Saw Mills Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Departure of Parsee Orkneiges from Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamer. Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. | 5 30 | 6 22 | 9 36m 9 32 a | 3 21m 3 26 a |
| Tu. 8 | Bapty Brothers, Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. | 5 30 | 6 23 | 10 15m 10 7 a | 3 52m 4 4 a |
| Wed. 9 | Town Council, 3 p.m. Minnesingers' Open-air Smoking Concert, Gymkana, Fort, 9-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. | 5 29 | 6 23 | 10 49m 10 37 a | 4 19m 4 37 a |
| Thr. 10 | Ascension Day or Holy Thursday. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Hyderabad (Deccan) S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. | 5 29 | 6 24 | 11 21m 11 4 a | 4 45m 5 1 a |
| Fri. 11 | Departure of the English mail per s. s. Rhine. | 5 29 | 6 24 | 11 51m 11 32 a | 5 9m 5 35 a |

* Left Aden at 3 a.m., on Tuesday, 1st instant.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution, 5 p.m.

Band, Colaba, Fifes and Drums, 2nd Gloster Regt, 5-30 p.m.

Band, Yacht Club, 4 Bo. Rifles, 5-45 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Satara (s), from Busrah ; Bagdad (s), Mozambique ; Greystock (s), Middlesbro.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kohinur (s), for Coast and Calcutta ; Coconada (s), Coast and Karachi ; City of Dublin (s), Liverpool ; Deccan (s), China ; Peshawar (s), London.

THE G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEER BAND.—We are informed that owing to the heavy traffic on the G. I. P. during this month the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will not play this evening at the Victoria Gardens.

LECTURE.—Baboo Nund Lall Ghosh, B.A., barrister-at-law, will deliver a public lecture on the "Duty of a Arya," behind the Girgaum Police Court, in the Arya Samaj building, at 6 p.m., precisely. The public are invited to attend.

REPORTED THEFT.—Pestonjee Dorabjee, living at Girgaum, reported to the police, yesterday, that on Thursday night some person had stolen a wooden box from his room containing currency notes, a gold watch, a brass chain, and an old broken gold ring with two brilliants, the whole valued at Rs. 205.

THE English mail-steamer was detained yesterday in consequence of the non-arrival in time of the Mahableshwar mails, including despatches of the Bombay Government. The tonga that carries the mails from Mahableshwar to Wathar was delayed on the road ; and hence the detention of the mail-steamer for upwards of three hours.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The Fifes and Drums of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music, at the Colaba band-stand, at 5-30 this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quick March | Les Volontaries ..... Metra. |
| Waltz | La Malibian ..... Briffaux. |
| Polka | Mount Bruis ..... Hird. |
| Schottische | La Grande Dame ..... Marie. |
| Waltz | Morning Prayer ..... Burns. |
| Polka | Carte Blanche ..... Hartmann. |
| Galop | Hesper ..... Clements. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quadrille | Chaine De Fleurs ..... |
| Masurka | Im Traum ..... Gung'l. |
| Cavatina | Fausta ..... Donizetti. |
| Waltz | Themse Lieder ..... Gung'l. |
| Selections | Madame L'Archiduc ..... Offenbach. |
| Waltz | Love's Dream land ..... Ceder. |
| Galop | Immer Fidel ..... 2. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WARRANT AGAINST A MUNICIPAL PEON.—Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Municipal Solicitors, appeared yesterday before Mr. Batty, and applied for a warrant against Krishna Keroji, a peon in the Assessment Department of the Municipality, who absconded from Bombay with some money belonging to the office in the beginning of March. It appears from the information that the peon obtained the sums due on five bills for Municipal rates and taxes, amounting in all to Rs. 105-8, and absconded with the money to his native village, Banda, in the Ratnagiri district. His Worship granted a warrant as applied for.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st instant :—

Read, Government Resolution No. 83, dated 25th April, sanctioning the trustees' Budget estimate for 1888-89.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

A BURIAL-GROUND FOR THE BENI-ISRAEL SOCIETY.

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 31st January, enquiring at what rate per square yard the trustees would be prepared to sell about 7,000 square yards of land at Tank Bunder required for the purpose of providing a burial-ground for the Beni-Israel community, and stating that if the terms at which it could be obtained are favourable, the trustees' permission will be asked to make trial pits, with the view of ascertaining whether the sub-soil is suitable for a cemetery. Submitted report by the Chief Engineer, dated 3rd February. Submitted report by Engineer, dated 3rd April, submitting alternative plans A, B, and C, showing how the land at Tank Bunder, on the west side of the main road, running from Copper-smith Street to the causeway, may be laid out, and where the 7,000 square yards required by the Municipality can most conveniently be given. Submitted further report by the Traffic Manager, dated 10th April.

Resolution.—The general question of laying out the land, and making roads, &c., should be deferred until the Lagoon Reservoir question is settled. The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the trustees will be prepared to sell the area coloured blue on plan C, at Rs. 3 per square yard, but without any stipulation as to making any road.

Government Resolution No. 82, dated 24th April, sanctioning the trustees' supplemental estimate No. 2 for 1887-88.

2. Letter from the Port Officer, dated 26th April, reporting that a fire broke out at 6 a.m., on 24th instant, in the store bunker of the s.s. "Apollo" lying at F berth in Prince's Dock, and that the fire was finally extinguished at 4 a.m. on the 25th, without material damage having been done. He states that the Dock fire-engine was alongside in readiness, but that its services were not required.

3. Letter from the Engineer, dated 21st April, reporting that the alteration of the fence at Mody Bay wharf and the formation of a slip way for the stone trade sanctioned by trustees' resolution, dated 10th January, have been completed.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 27th April, 1888. | For week ending 27th April, 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels pilot'd into harbour.. | 35 | 29 |
| ,, ,, out of ,, | 30 | 21 |
| ,, trespassed ,, | 12 | 13 |
| ,, attended to ,, | 2 | 4 |

STATEMENT OF VESSELS IN THE TRUSTEES' WET DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | For week ending 27th April, 1888. | For week ending 27th April 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 6 | 15 |
| ,, left | 0 | 15 |
| ,, remaining in dock. | 11 | 15 |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 5 | 0 |
| ,, left | 4 | 0 |
| ,, remaining in dock | 12 | 0 |

AN editor of a Boston paper recently lectured in New Haven on the subject of journalism. He gave some excellent advice to his hearers, telling them, among other things, that the best way to get a foothold on any of the great daily journals was to take to the editor some good piece of news—something "exclusive"—and thus show enterprise as well as ambition. "For example," said he, "I see that Governor Lounsbury is in New Haven to-night, at the —— Hotel. Now it would have been a good thing if it had occurred to any one to see the Governor, and get an interview with him on the subject of Blaine's withdrawal [it had been first announced that day], and send it to some newspaper with whose views it harmonized." This was merely by way of illustration, and the lecturer thought no more about it. But Governor Lounsbury did ; for not fewer than nine men, ambitious of journalistic honours, visited him at his hotel that evening, and tried to get his opinion on the Blaine letter.

## ANOTHER FATAL FALL.

A EUROPEAN lad, named Gordon Slade Headlam, aged 6 years, a boarder in the Cathedral High School, accidentally fell from a bath-room window, on the second-floor of the school, a distance of about forty feet, on Thursday afternoon, and was killed on the spot. The crown of his head was completely smashed in. He was taken to the European General Hospital by Mr. Savage, the head-master, but life was pronounced extinct. The body was then carried back to the school premises, where the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, held an inquest yesterday morning.

THE INQUEST.

At the inquest held by Dr. Blaney on Friday morning, Mr. Thomas A. Savage, the head-master of the Cathedral High School, said : I lived in the school premises. The deceased was a scholar and boarder in the school. His age was 6 years. He was admitted into the school on the 21st of last month. He was in the school premises the whole of yesterday. I saw him last at about 4-45 p.m., when he was in my study. About 5-30 p.m. I was in my bed-room, when I heard a noise outside, and on looking out I saw a boy lying on the ground below the children's bath-room window with a crowd of natives around. I immediately ran down and saw it was the deceased. His head and neck were covered with blood and his skull was extensively fractured. He appeared to me to be dead. I ordered his immediate removal to hospital, and went upstairs to dress myself to accompany him. In the meantime deceased had been taken to the European General Hospital. I followed in a victoria. On my way there I called at the Police Office and gave information. When I reached the hospital I saw Dr. Baker, and he told me the deceased was dead. The body of the deceased was then brought back to the school. The windows of the boys' bath-room are glazed. Two frames were out yesterday, each frame is about 15 by 18 inches. When I went there the windows were closed. The window under which the deceased was found lying has one of its panes out. A bath-tub is near that window, just below the water-tap. If the deceased got on that tub he could fall if he were leaning out of the window. When the deceased came into my room I showed him a lens and promised to let him have a look at my misoroscope, and asked him to wait. He was not in any way excited or in a passion when I left him. He was in his usual spirits. Since he has been in the school it has been vacation time. He was a good deal with me and my family since he came to the school on account of his youth. The boys' bath-room is in the verandah, and the windows overlook the open space below. The distance from the bath-room windows to the open space of ground below is about forty feet. The windows of the bath-room open outwards. The two panes of glass which were out of the bath-room windows I suppose had been broken. I do not know when they were broken. The boys have two bath-rooms. The tinpot now produced is one of the pots used by the boys in the bath-room. When I found the deceased lying below the bath-room window he was full dressed as he was when I last saw him alive in my study, and his clothes were dry. He was not subject to fits that I know of, and was a bright boy. The deceased was not supposed to be up in the dormitory at the time he fell out of the window.

Pandoo Dhurma said : I am a labourer employed in the new work that is now going on in the Cathedral High School. At 5 p.m., yesterday, I was coming into the school compound with a chatti of water on my head, when I saw the deceased fall out of a window on the second storey of the school. That window was open and so was next the one. As he fell out he had in one hand the tinpot now produced. I saw no one at the window out of which he fell. I went to him and found him bleeding from the head. He died at once. I went upstairs with Mr. Savage and a European Policeman after the death of the deceased, and pointed out to them the place from which the deceased fell. There was an opening in a window with no pane of glass in it. Through this opening I believe the deceased fell. Both the windows were closed.

Inspector James George said : About 6 p.m., yesterday, Mr. Savage came to me at the Police Court and reported that one of the boarders of the Cathedral High School had fallen out of a window. I at once went with him to the European General Hospital, where I saw the deceased. He was dead. Dr. Baker informed Mr. Savage that the deceased was dead, and the body was then taken to the school. I went with Mr. Savage to the school, and we went to the boys' bath-room on the second storey with the last witness. The two windows of the bath-room overlook the vacant space below. Both the windows were closed. A pane of glass was missing from each of the two windows. The window out of which the last witness said that the deceased had fallen was near the bath-tub, which was half full with water. The deceased could easily fall through the portion of the window from which the pane of glass was missing if he were leaning out of the window at the time ; and if he were standing on the rim of the bath-tub. The window sill is 3 feet 6 inches from the floor, that being the height of the balustrade which runs all round the verandahs. The tinpot now produced was given to me by one of the sweepers downstairs, and it has remained in my charge. The rim of the tub was wet and slippery. The height from the tub rim to the window sill is two feet.

The jury returned a verdict "that the death of Gordon Slade Headlam was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from a window on the second storey of a house.

## A CLAIM FOR SALVAGE SERVICE.

At the High Court yesterday, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott, delivered judgment in the case of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company *vs.* The Secretary of State for India in Council. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley who, on the 6th May, 1887, dismissed with costs the plaintiffs' and appellants' claim for Rs. 21,160 for remuneration in respect of salvage services rendered to the cargo on board the steamship Chilka during the month of September, 1882, whilst she was in distress. Mr. Starling and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The plaintiffs' case was that, at the time of the salvage services done to the steamship Chilka, the plaintiffs' steamship Henry Bolokow, was of the value of about Rs. 1,33,000, and was on the 4th September, 1882, proceeding under steam and sail on her voyage from Aden to Bombay when, at 1-15 p.m., she sighted a steamer south-east firing signals of distress and firing guns. The Henry Bolokow steamed towards her, when she proved to be the Chilka, a hired Government transport, with horses, mules, followers, and stores on board. She had her screw shaft broken and was otherwise disabled. The south-west monsoon was blowing and heavy seas were running, and the Chilka was in danger of drifting on the Arabian coast. The Henry Bolokow towed the Chilka to Bombay, and thus saved the property of the defendant of the value of Rs. 1,22,250, while the number of followers saved was 97. The owners of the Chilka paid the plaintiffs in respect of salvage services rendered her, but plaintiffs had not received any thing yet from the defendants. A petition was formally presented to the Government of India with the result that the owners of the Chilka paid Rs. 3,820 to the plaintiffs. The latter again pressed their claim against the defendants, who refused to comply with the demand. The defence was that the master of the Henry Bolokow asked for Rs. 30,000, but ultimately the claim was left to be settled by the agents of the respective steamers. It was urged that the value of the horses, mules, &c., that were saved amounted to Rs. 86,154 and not Rs. 1,22,250, as alleged by the plaintiffs. Their claim for the services rendered to the Chilka had been fully paid by the owners of the Chilka ; and, moreover, it was urged that the suit was barred by limitation.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, agreed with Mr. Justice Bayley. They thought the suit was barred by the law of limitation. Even assuming that it was not, their Lordship's were of opinion that the appeal ought to be dismissed, inasmuch as the amount already paid by the owners of the Chilka fully satisfied the plaintiffs' claim. The decree of the lower court was confirmed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and party, Hyderabad
* Mr F Maidment, Thana
* Mr A F Phillips, England
* Lieut A Beale, Rangoon
* Mr and Mrs W C Allen, Ferozepore
Col H Morton, Cawapore
Capt K D Rossiter, 2nd D L I, Bombay
* Miss J Moore, Surat
Mr J G Hall, England
Mr and Mrs W Boyce, England
Dr J Hannay, England
Mr G Taylor, (B-L)
Rev W Beatty, Surat
Miss McKee, Surat
Miss McDowell, Ahmedabad
Col Heyland, Deesa
Rev G P Taylor, Ahmedabad
Commander W Morrison, R A, H M S Sphinx
Mr and Mrs Beadle
Mr P C Rubie
Mr and Mrs A Doggett
* Miss Beatty, Surat
Mr and Mrs E Helton
Messrs S N Sinha
Mr R Bhiegg, Godavari
Mr N Elias
Capt and Mrs Tapsell, Umballa
Rev R H Scott
Mr and Mrs A Robson
Miss Plasmore
Lieut S Cruiser, R E, Bombay
Dr and Mrs Eiswalat, Bombay
Capt J Howatt, Bombay
Capt F Leggett, Bombay
Capt A Dill, Bombay
Mr A Schwer, Bombay
Mr Howitt, Bombay
Mr J Brooksby and Son, Bombay
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Surgeon C J Sarkies, Burma
Mr A Schweb, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
Lieut A Limond, England
Lieut M E Hitchens, England
Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr E Courtenay, Bombay
Mr C MacConkey, Bombay
Lieut Hugh Kennedy, Bombay
Mr B Strauss, Kurachi
Mr J L Greaves, Bombay
* Mr A Clarke, Bombay
* Mr W Foster, Bombay
* Mr J Heyn, Bombay
* Mrs Warwick, Bombay
* Mr J R Davis, Bombay
* Surgeon and Mrs H Griffith, England
Mr G Maokrow, England
* Mr H A Coggan, Poona
Col W Cooke, Burma
Col J C Stewart, Burma
Mr G Bower, C S
Mr W F Armstrong
Lieut W H Allen

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

ON the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m., there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen to witness the distribution of prizes to the students attending the Kalbadevi Girls' School. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Pleader, High Court, occupied the chair. At the request of Bai Manikore, the head-mistress, Mr. Pranjiwandas Kahandas briefly described the result of the annual examination, and the condition of the school. The number of girls who presented themselves at the examination was 65. Out of these three were examined in the 4th standard and passed with credit. In the three lower standards thirty-seven girls were successful. Since the examination, the number of the girls on the school register had steadily increased, the present number being 130. This fact no doubt shows that the school is in a very flourishing condition, which is due only to the zeal and care of Bai Manikore, the head-mistress, and her assistants. On Mr. Pranjiwandas concluding his speech, the girls sang some songs, which exceedingly pleased the audience. Mr. G. K. Parekh then mentioned the advantages of education to females. He dwelt at some length on the importance of securing females as mistresses in Igirls' schools, and impressed on the minds of the audience the necessity of educating their daughters and sisters in schools. He concluded by remarking that this school has been brought into its present thriving condition only by the exertions of the present head-mistress, who has been known to him for the last ten years, as an able and careful mistress. The prizes were then distributed to the girls' and the meeting dispersed.

## REPUDIATION OF A SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment in a suit brought by the Imperial Flour Mills Company *vs.* W. T. Lamb, to recover moneys due for calls. The case was originally heard before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. On an application by the defendant to the High Court, a re-trial was directed to take place before a judge of the High Court. At the hearing before Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in dismissing the plaintiffs' claim, said : This case turns upon the construciton of sec. 45 of the Indian Companies' Act. Mr. Lamb, on the 13th April, 1886, signed a printed copy of the proposed memorandum of association of a projected company, which, on the 3rd August, 1886, was registered as the "Imperial Flour Mills Company." On the same date, the 3rd August, Mr. Lamb received a notice from the secretary of the company notifying that the company had been duly registered, and requesting him to pay the sum of Rs. 100 "being deposit of Rs.10 per share on shares subscribed by you." On the 5th August Mr. Lamb replied to the secretary—"Yours to hand this morning. As my terms of agreement expire in the course of a few months, and not knowing whether I shall stay in the country, I have decided not to take up the shares for the present." To this the secretary rejoined next day—"You have legally become a shareholder of the company when you have signed the articles and memorandum of association, and since the company is registered, you cannot now withdraw your shares. On the 4th September, the secretary again wrote pressing for the payment of the Rs. 100. To this Mr. Lamb does not seem to have replied. On the 25th September, the directors held their first meeting, and resolved that the "shares applied for be allotted, and application and allotment moneys be called in." On the 1st October, the secretary notified to Mr. Lamb, the allotment of ten shares, and requested him to pay the overdue deposit call of Rs. 10 per share, and the allotment call of Rs. 15 per shares. To this Mr. Lamb replied, somewhat tardily, on the 11th November :—"Long before any allotment was made, I told you I should not take up the shares in my name, you may take what steps you like." Mr. Lamb evidently thought that his repudiation of the shares on the 5th August freed him from all liability to the company. The question turns entirely upon the interpretation of the words already mentioned, sec. 45, of the Companies' Act which defines the persons who are to be considered to be members of a company. There are two methods by which a person can become a member (*a*) by signing the memorandum of association, (*b*) by agreeing to take shares. As regards the first point, I am relieved of the labour of investigation by a decision of this court. In I L. R. Bom. 425, Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., and Melvill, J., decided "that the memorandum to be signed under the corresponding section of the earlier Companies' Act, must be the registered memorandum of association." This decision was a confirmation of an earlier decision on this point in I. L. R. 1 Bom. 328. The question was raised before the late Chief Justice whether the signing of a true copy of the registered memorandum was not equivalent to signing the registered memorandum itself. The court did not favour the contention, but gave no express decision on the point, as the document signed by the defendant in that case materially differed from the registered memorandum. Similarly, in the present case, what was set up yesterday, as a duplicate or exact copy was proved to differ materially. The signatories were not the same in one instance, the shares subscribed for were not the same in another instance ; one signatory was omitted altogether ; the dates of subscription were not the same, in many instances, and, in short, in my opinion the document was not a copy at all. Now I come to the second point. The exact words of the section are important. Every other person, who has agreed with a company under this Act to become a member of such company, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the company. In the case I have already referred to, the late Chief Justice lays it down that, "the agreement which is to find a party must be an agreement with the company itself. Mr. Lamb's signature, on the 13th April, 1886, therefore, can at the most only be an *application* for shares to the promoters which became by the fact of there being no withdrawal before the registration, and application to the company on the 3rd August. There could be no acceptance of this application until the company was registered on the 3rd August. Was this application accepted before or after the 5th August, when Mr. Lamb wrote that he did not want the shares at all ? Now it is clear on the decision that in ordinary cases of an application for shares there is no agreement in the absence of allotment and notice of it to the applicant. (See Lendley on Partnership, p. 100, and p. 1372, and Buckley on Companies p. 54, Pellati's case 2, ch 527. "A party who applies for shares and says, which I hereby accept and pay the deposit," he write before the allotment is made and desires to cancel his application is not a contributory (3 De G., F. and S. 713). "But," says Mr. Lendley, p. 104, "acceptance may be evidenced otherwise than by an actual allotment." Although the withdrawal in this case preceded the allotment, I have still the question of acceptance to examine. It was argued that the notification of registration on the 3rd August, coupled with the demand for the payment of the usual deposit, was equivalent to acceptance. The definition of what amounts to and "acceptance of shares" is to be found in article 8 of the company's own articles. It is as follows:—"An application, signed by or on behalf of the applicant for shares in the company followed by and allotment of any shares therein shall be an acceptance of shares within the meaning of these articles ; and every person, who thus otherwise accepts any shares and whose name is on the register shall for the purpose of these articles, be a shareholder." Has Mr. Lamb *otherwise* accepted the shares ? Are there such special circumstances in this case as to prove a binding agreement before allotment ? The only special circumstance is the letter of the 3rd August. That letter was written, not by order of the directors, at a meeting duly convened and composed of the proper quorum of four. It was written by the secretary, after consulting separately three only of the directors' and what passed was given to us by the secretary himself. "In the case of each of the three directors," the secretary says, "I told him the company was now registered with the consent of all the directors, and I asked if I should send a letter to all who had signed the memorandum of association for the Rs. 10 deposit call, and he agreed." This was clearly an irregular proceeding which would not bind the company or its suboribers in such an important matter as the application and acceptance of shares (Howard's case, 1, ch. 561). The directors did not act as a Board, nor was the consent of a quorum obtained. But it is not necessary to rest my decision on the irregularity and want of authority. The consent was not obtained to any application for shares, nor was there any acceptance of any particular offer to take shares. The letter itself does not amount to more than a request for the deposit on the shares applied for. That deposit is usually made, before or at the time when the application is sent to the directors. But in this case there was no actual applications —only a signature which became an application when the company was registered. So that the deposit had to be called in by the company. But it was only the ordinary deposit money required as a guarantee of the *bona fide* of an application for shares. The resolution of the Board, which is contained in the minutes of the meeting of the 25th September, puts the real meaning of the letter of the 3rd August beyond all doubt. The resolution is as follows :—"Resolved that the shares *applied for* be allotted and *application* and allotment moneys be called in." It is quite clear that up to that date Mr. Lamb's application had not been made a binding agreement by acceptance. This repudiation, therefore, of the 5th August was in time and he cannot be held liable as a shareholder of the company. The company must pay its own costs, including the costs, of the application for a re-hearing.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd May, 1888.

*Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·844 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75·2 |
| Dew Point | 71·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·681 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 1·3 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 89·7 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 79·1 |
| General Directions at Wind.* | W, WSW, WNW, NW, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 324 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## LIABILITY OF FOREIGNERS TO BE SUED IN THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court on Thursday, in the case of Kessowjee Damodhar *vs.* Khimjee Jairam, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott gave judgment on a preliminary point, namely, whether foreigners resident out of the jurisdiction, but with a branch business in Bombay, are liable to be sued in the High Court when the cause of action arose entirely out of the jurisdiction.

The following are extracts from his Lordship's judgment :—This is a preliminary issue of great importance. It raises the question whether foreigners, resident out of the jurisdiction but with a branch business in Bombay, are liable to be sued in this High Court when the cause of action arose entirely out of the jurisdiction. The importance of the point will be manifest when it is remembered that the subjects of Native States of India are foreigners in the sense required here, just as much as say the natives of France. A decision in favour of jurisdiction might have curious consequences. If, for instance, a native of France entered into a contract with a French architect for building a house in Paris on certain terms and conditions, the tribunals of this city would be competent to hear a suit brought by one of those parties against the other on a breach of the contract, provided the defendant carried on business through an agent in Bombay. Or, to come nearer home, subjects of the Nizam, resident in the Nizam's territory, would be able to sue each other in this High Court for breaches of contracts made, and to be carried out in that territory, provided that the defendant carried on a branch business by means of an agent in Bombay. Still my duty is only to administer the law as it stands—"*Jus dare non jus dicere.*" The facts of the particular case are as follows :—The parties are natives of Cutch not British subjects, out subjects of the Rao of Cutch. The plaintiff, lately come of age, sues for a release of the 10th May, 1881, to be set aside, which was made during his minority concerning a family partnership carried on in Zanzibar, and concerning certain family property in Cutch. The release was passed at Wudwan in Cutch. Thus the contract, which is the cause of action, was made, and the subject matter of the suit is situated entirely outside the jurisdiction of this court. It is admitted, however, that the defendant possesses some property in Bombay, and carries on a branch business through an agent here. But the cause of action is wholly independent of that business. It is important to note that since the Order in Council relating to Zanzibar passed in 1884, suits between British protected subjects then (such as subjects of Cutch) are heard before the Consular Court there, with an appeal to the appellate side of this High Court. Thus the parties have a forum in Zanzibar. They have another forum in Cutch, and it is worth noting that the enactment of the Government of India (Act VII, of 1888) gives to judgments of Native States of India some of the force, though not all of the force, accorded to foreign judgments generally by the Code of Procedure. The question, of course, depends entirely on the terms of section 12 of the Letters Patent, by which the original civil jurisdiction of this High Court is defined. The earlier portion of the section does not require consideration, as it is admitted that the cause of action arose wholly without the jurisdiction, and that the defendant did not dwell or personally carry on business for gain within the limits. Therefore, the precise words of the Letters Patent requiring interpretation are "the said High Court shall be empowered to receive, try and determine . . . if the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall . . . carry on business . . . within such limits." What, then, is the meaning of the term 'defendant' ? What is the meaning of the 'term carry on business ?' I have had the advantage of most able arguments from the Advocate-General and Mr. Farran on the side, and from Mr. Jardine on the other, and they furnished me with many authorities that bear upon the point. The defendant's argument against the jurisdiction is two-fold :—I. That the carrying on of business must be a personal carrying on, and not a carrying on through an agent ; and II.—That the 'defendant' mentioned in the section must be held to mean British subject and not a foreign 'defendant.' As regards the first objection whatever opinion I may entertain myself, I am bound by authority. As a judge of first instance I must follow the decision of various High Courts of India, and hold that 'a carrying on of business through an agent' satisfies the section. (See 3 Mad. H. C. R., 149, 7 L. R., 4 Mad. 212, 13 Beng. H. C. R. 91). The second point is one of much greater difficulty. Mr. Jardine relied upon a dictum of the present Chief Justice in 8 Bom. H. C. R. 240, that an inhabitant of Baroda was constructively an inhabitant of Bombay, because he carried on a banking business there by a *moonim*, and as such was subject to the orders and process of the High Court in the exercise of its equity jurisdiction. This dictum is quoted in the head note of the case as a decision. But a careful reading of the facts of the case and the judgment shows that it was only a dictum. . . This strong expression of opinion from such distinguished legal authority as that of the present Chief Justice would ordinarily lead me at once to follow him. But it is quite clear that the important point which has, in the present case, been so fully and ably argued before me, the point that section 12 cannot have been intended to include foreigners in cases, where they are themselves beyond the jurisdiction and the cause of action arose wholly outside it, it was not dicussed. As, therefore, the dictum cited was not strictly necessary to the decision of the particular point at issue then before the Court, and as a new line of argument has now been developed before me, which was not presented in the previous case, and might have altered the learned judge's opinion, I think I am at liberty to consider the question as of first impression and for the first time presented for judicial decision. The cases in the Indian Reports on this question of jurisprudence are few, and I can find none which interprets section 12 of the Letters Patent on this point of jurisdiction over non-resident foreigners in suits when the cause of action arose wholly outside the territorial limits. . . The framer of the Letters Patent of 1862 stated he had an intention of extending it or of even continuing the old Supreme Court jurisdiction by way of constructive inhabitancy or residence. The analogous principle that the Municipal courts of India have no jurisdiction over foreign criminals in cases where the offence has been committed by a foreigner in a foreign State, such as the Native State of Kolhapur, has been distinctly settled. (Section 10, 8bom. H. C. R. 356.) But the case before the settlement of this particular question of civil jurisdiction, it is necessary to turn to general principles and to English decisions. The English law is laid down in the Judicature Act Order XI. It must, however, be first stated that the jurisdiction given by the Judicature Act does not correspond exactly to that given by the Letters Patent. The Judicature Act is limited by sections 1 and 2 of Order XI, where the defendant is out of the jurisdiction, to cases where (*a*), the whole or part of the subject matter is within the jurisdiction, or (*b*), where the contract in question was made or broken within the jurisdiction, or (*c*), where the act or thing in dispute was done or is situate within the jurisdiction The words "or if the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall carry on business" do not occur in the Judicature Act as they do in the Letters Patent. It seems to me clear the suit would not lie in an English court. But do the words just cited from the Letters Patent bring it within the jurisdiction of an Indian court ? That depends on whether the word 'defendant, in connection with the carrying on business, must necessarily have been confined to British subjects. It certainly could not have been intended to be confined to British subjects so far as the *dwelling* or *personally* working for gain within the jurisdiction is concerned. Foreigners resident within our territory are undoubtedly subject to our jurisdiction. Do foreigners, without the jurisdiction but carrying on trade within it stand on a different footing ? The Letters Patent were issued in pursuance of powers given by (24, 25, Vic. c. 104) the act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, and those courts were to have all the jurisdiction in the presidency, for which they were respectively established, that her Majesty should by Letters Patent grant. (B. 28, Vic. c. 25.) It is quite clear from this that the Bombay High Courts were only invested with jurisdiction in *British India*, saving certain exceptions to be declared by the Governor-General. It must also be noted that it was laid down by Green J. (confirmed in appeal by the present and late Chief Justice), that there is no presumption in favour of jurisdiction in the courts of India beyond what is expressly conferred by the charters of Constitution (12 Bom., H. C. R., 113.) If we read the Letters Patent by the light of the Charter of the Supreme Court, which defined the jurisdiction before the Letters Patent were issued and the High Court created, we find the authority of the Court strictly limited to British subjects and to inhabitants of Bombay. But the courts stretched the meaning of the word "inhabitants" so as to cover cases of what was called constructive residence, where defendants carriedon trade by means of agents. (See case Morley, Digest, Vol. II., 66, decided by Sir E. H. East.) . . . Moreover, none of those older cases extended that principle to foreigners, who obviously stand on a different footing as regards the execution of decrees. Now to return to the present case. The Native States are, of course, foreign territory beyond our jurisdiction, and the inhabitants of Native States, such as Cutch apart from the above named exceptions, are foreigners. Can one native of Cutch, under these circumstances, sue another native of Cutch, in this court, when the cause of action arose, and the subject matter of the suit is wholly outside the limit of the jurisdictina, merely because the defendant has some property, and carries on some business here through an agent ? The court, under such circumstances, would, according to decisions, I am bound to follow, have jurisdiction under the Letters Patent, if he were a British subject. Does the fact of the defendant being a foreigner take away that jurisdiction ? No doubt the ordinary rule is that the jurisdiction of Municipal courts is limited and territorial, and does not go beyond those limits within which the compulsory process of the court will operate to compel obedience to its orders and decrees. This rule is founded on international comity, and in the absence of express words it governs the general words of Act of Parliament. Now does this section 12, as judicially interpreted by the courts of India bring all persons carrying on trade by an agent within the jurisdiction into the same category, as those who dwell, or personally work for gain, two classes over whom there is certainly jurisdiction whatever may be their nationality ? Or does it even when so widely interpreted still stop short of non-resident foreigners? The scope and object of the section was no doubt to define the jurisdiction of the Municipal courts of India. It must therefore, be read by the light of the general principles of Municipal jurisdiction, save so far as it expressly derogates from those general principles. . . . The question, then, is narrowed to whether the words "if the defendant carry on trade within the [illegible] decisions have gone so far. They have only decided the matter as regards British subjects. The question remains open as regards foreigners. But can I give the same word 'defendant' in the same sentence a double meaning, i.e., a limited sense as regards jurisdiction over those who carry on trade, and a general sense inclusive of foreigners and British subjects in its application to those who personally work for gain or dwell there ? I think, on the whole, I can do so. To do otherwise would be contrary to the general presumption that the legislature does not intend to exceed its jurisdiction, and it would be a violation of the rule that every statute is to be interpreted and applied as far as its language admits, so as not to be inconsistent with the comity of nations, or with the established rules of private international law. All general terms must be narrowed in construction to avoid any such violation. . . . So in the present case the word 'defendant' may include foreigners when they personally work or dwell within the jurisdiction, and yet exclude them when they are non-resident, and an attempt is made to sue them on a cause of action arising elsewhere, simply because they carry on business here through an agent. The decisions that British subjects can be sued under such circumstances do not militate against the general principles of comity that I have cited, and therefore the question of non-resident foreigners may be considered independently. . . . But the principles, expounded in *expárte* Blain, go beyond the bankruptcy question, and apply to all questions of jurisdiction where foreigners are concerned. Moreover, since cases in England lay down rules of practice quite as rigid in every kind of civil dispute. Thus in the case of Norris *vs.* Chambers (3 D. F. & J. 583) Lord Campbell decided that the court would not interfere if the subject matter of litigation was in a foreign country, where there were courts having the means of deciding upon and enforcing the rights of the parties. Now not only are there Native Civil Courts in Cutch, but by the treaty which the British Government concluded with the Rao of Cutch, in 1819, the British civil and criminal jurisdiction was excluded from Cutch, and this treaty remains still in force. It is true that, so far as certain political duties and feudatory occ

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

All orders for insertion are to be as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1 each consecutive time, Ax. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EUROPEAN MASTER (matriculated) RESIDING at Colaba Head School: A Christian preferred. Apply to Rev G. W. CLUTTERBUCK, Colaba.

PAREL, near to Elphinstone Road Station, Unfurnished HOUSE, TO LET, Rs. 25.—Apply to E. W. Frowde, Hindu Press, Khetwadi Street.

BULBS, just received, Dahlias, Double Amerian Tuberoses, Caladiums, Flowering Begonias, &c. PALMER and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COME AND SEE our cheap samples in Shoes, Boots, and Leather Hand Bags, Scrap and Photo Albums, now on at prices never known before.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES in beautiful condition, just received by the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES in cases of 45 lbs. each.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESE on cut, 12 annas; Wholesale 10½ a. per lb. Tasmania Jams, Rs. 3-10 per doz.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

COOKING STOVES.—The Family Kitchener to burn firewood, with oven and Hot Water Tank combined, another large supply to hand.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE'S valuable household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., at Anstey Road, Cumballa Hill, to-day, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, a BAY ARAB HORSE, ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 250, lady's saddle, Rs. 75.—W. K. HATCH, Mahalakshmi.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Lemon, Mango, and Strawberry, also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

SPONGES, Brush Racks with Mirrors, Soaps, Atkinson's Perfumery, Silk Puff Bags, at cheap prices.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, near Forbes Ice Factory, Fort.

WANTED, a GRADUATE to take charge immediately of a High School in Goa. Also a matriculated Teacher.—Apply, stating terms, to the Manager, "Anglo-Lusitano" Press, Cavel, Bombay.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER, having good testimonials from Military officers, desires to give LESSONS in RUSSIAN, in Bombay or up-country, or to get employment as an Interpreter in Russian, German, and English.—Apply to "L. K.," care of this office.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite mixture.—DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NURSE WANTED, AT ONCE, to go Home, in return for free passage.—Apply WM. WATSON, and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

STEWARDESS WANTED, AT ONCE, for steamer.—Apply WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

WANTED, immediately, a good PIECE-GOODS SALESMAN with a knowledge of the Bazaar and the Piece-goods dealers.—Apply with references. Box N. 39, General Post Office.

TO BE SOLD or LET, "STONE HOUSE," MATHERAN.—Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, High Court.

BANDORA.—TO BE LET, from early in May, large, cool BUNGALOW near Point, Rent, Rs. 120, furnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Company.

TO LET, FURNISHED at once, or from 1st June, for about 6 months from date, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. G. Marcks. Rent, Rs. 1.0 only per month; also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SURGEON.—Will RETURN for ... RVICES in ... care of this ... Specialities.

THE OPERA HALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen's hair and beards clipped and brushed by moderate Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 735, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGER'S NEW EASY SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE, good Riding and driving, access going Home, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, SATURDAY.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 Brass Rolls of Music and Case Rs. 65.—LUSTEFFENAUER, 4, Church Gate Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

NEW GOODS!—NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNYE, CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 4, Rasmark Row.

FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER, for reproducing simply and quickly Engineering Plans, Drawings, &c. In Rolls of 36 feet long and 39 inches wide. —J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MILLS & Co., Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Fleet Tarozies, fitted with Ashworth's patent long centres of 218 spindles each, 21 guage. They can be seen working at the Nesbit Fent Mills, Parell.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the 2nd supply of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., Lond on, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers; complete, steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

*Complete and easy reference.*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily

" " Overland Summary

" " Weekly Budget

" " Bi-weekly

The Indian Traveller's Guide

Madan's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, Bank Street, Poona.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 6, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a few lots of household furniture, consisting of dressing, washing and writing tables, wardrobes, drawing and dinning room, chairs, cupboards, couches, settees, &c., &c., the property of Professor J. HATHORNTWAITE proceeded to Europe.

2 large and 4 small electric carriage lamps in cases.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong park-phaeton, by "Laurie and Marshall."

1 handsome English-built office brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 handsome strong bay Arab pony, very quiet, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 bay Australian horse, quiet to ride and drive.

1 English-built glass fronted office brougham, with grey horse and harness.

2 Handsome strong Grey Arab horses goes in harness.

1 Handsome strong second hand Victoria with removable coach-box.

1 Handsome strong Brown Arab horse, quiet in saddled harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Sweeping, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods depot, Ware Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of Unclaimed goods, Sweeping, &c.

SALE OF WATCHES.

Pursuant to the power given to the plaintiff by the decree passed in suit No. 1 of 1888 (wher in Nusservanji Cosabhoy Francis and another were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Abdoolla defendant) bearing date the 9th day of April, 18 8, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, at 3 o'clock on THIS DAY, afternoon, SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1888, sell at the requ st of the above named plaintiff, on account and risk of the said defendant the following 5 cases of watches at their premises, viz.:—

10 Rai-oopf watches contained in a case marked No. 536
105 " " " " No. 538
141 " " " " No. 586
180 " " " " No. 9 9
980 Watches " " " " No. 1079

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, by order of Messrs. Kirby and Co., Engineers and Contractors Wetdock extension works, sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, behind the Cumro Jaffer Sallamans Mooseefr Khana, their surplus stock, consisting of Locomotive Engines, six and four wheels, coupled by "Hawthorn," by "Avonside Engine" "Works," by "Dubs," metre gauge Contractor's waggons overhead traveller with double purchase crab winch on to timber, with timber complete, Platman's Dredgers with grab and bucket grab complete, centrifugal pumps, chain and tripod pumps, single, double and treble crab winches, boiler mills, Cornish lock drill, double flour mills, Blacksmith's bellows, shafts with pulleys and pedestal complete, portable railway waggons

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE HYDERABAD MINING CONCESSION.

### SHARES ACCORDED TO SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 4.

Mr. Watson, the chief Concessionaire, has telegraphed from London to the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, giving some important details as to the division of the 35,000 shares of the Deccan Mining Company which fell to the Concessionaires.

When the arrangement was entered into in 1885 the Sirdar Diler Jung showed Mr. Winter a document signed in the year 1882 by the late Sir Salar Jung, authorising him, if he succeeded in obtaining two crores in London for the purchase of the Nizam's State Railway and of the mineral deposits of his Highness's territories, to accept whatever remuneration for his trouble in connection with the operation the Concessionaires might be willing to give him. Mr. Winter being of opinion that this document was in order, the Concessionaires agreed to give Sirdar Diler Jung a fourth share of the £35,000 worth of the Company's stock taken by the Concessionaires from the Company in exchange for their concession.

This is the first information given to the Hyderabad Government that their Agent, Sirdar Diler Jung, received one quarter of the 35,000 shares. The fact was not disclosed when the Sirdar recommended that the Nizam's Government should buy up £130,000 worth of the shares in the London Market.

Apart from this omission to inform the Government of his share in the concession, it is held that the document signed by the late Sir Salar Jung and shown to Mr. Winter, had reference to a scheme which had been abandoned as impracticable. The Government of India objected to the proposal to work railways and mines under one and the same concession. The railway scheme actually carried out was entirely different, and the Sirdar took from this new Government a commission of £33,000 on the transaction. The right to take a share in the mining concession subsequently negotiated was never recognised by the Government.

## DEPARTURE OF THE DEPUTATION FOR ENGLAND.

The decision to delegate the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and Mr. Furdoonjee to England was arrived at very suddenly. No one, not even Colonel Marshall, was made aware of the fact until after the deputation had left. The absence of Colonel Marshall from consultations on these matters is a subject of remark.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The Hyderabad correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs the following important message, which has been cabled to the Hyderabad Government by Mr. Watson, from London :—"As allegations have been made here that I bribed Abdul Huq to obtain the mining concession, I hasten to inform the Hyderabad Government that, at the commencement of the negotiations with Abdul Huq, he showed Mr. Winter the following letter from the Regent, dated 5th January, 1882:—'My dear Syad Abdul Huq,—I have no doubt the Nizam's Government will appreciate at their [illegible] the services you have rendered [illegible] and maturing the Chanda Railway [illegible] carried through ; but, as the work [illegible] is outside your official capacity and [illegible] the promoters of the scheme will [illegible] valuable to the Nizam's Govern- [illegible] scheme being carried through, [illegible] to assure you that I shall have no [illegible] to your receiving any remuneration on the Railway and Mining Schemes with which they may reward your services, and that I shall consider whatever you may receive from them as only your own.—I am, yours sincerely, Salar Jung.' At the same time Abdul Huq stipulated with Mr. Winter for one quarter of the concession when obtained, to which Mr. Winter agreed, and after the Company was formed Abdul Huq received from Mr. Winter one-quarter of the Company's shares. When Abdul Huq last year instructed me to purchase shares for the Hyderabad Government at £12 each, I was unable to procure so many at that price. He then said he would sell his own shares. I replied that I would only take them through the market to afford a proper record of the transaction, which was done. The lowest market price on that day was £12 5-16 per share. Abdul Huq said he would telegraph the transaction to his Government. I await any communication you may desire to make."

The correspondent adds that he hopes to be able in a day or two to throw some light on the doubtful paternity of the letter which so readily convinced the guileless concessionaires and their Agent, Mr. Winter.

The Nawab Mehdi Ali has left for Bombay to proceed to England accompanied by Mr. Furdoonjee, Babu Gaya Pershad, Deputy Accountant-General, and Dr. Rustomji. Mr. Furdoonjee is Private Secretary to the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and is a shrewd, clever man.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The following is the result of the One Thousand Guineas Stakes run at Newmarket this afternoon :—

Mr. Douglas Baird's Briarroot ..... 1
Lord Calthorpe's Seabreeze ..... ..... 2
Mr. C. Perkins' Belle Mahone ..... ..... 3

## THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, introduced a Bill for extending the powers of calling out the two classes of the auxiliary forces of the United Kingdom, namely, the Volunteer Corps and Yeomanry Cavalry, and requisitioning transport in case of emergency.

The Bill was read a first time.

## MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

After a protracted trial, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for attempting to address a proclaimed meeting of the National League at Loughrea, on Sunday, the 8th ultimo.

## THE NEW INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

The tenders for the New Indian Sterling Loan amount to £10,800,000.

Tenders at 96-97 and upwards will be received 95 per cent. above in full.

## THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

ROME, MAY 3.

The injuries suffered by his Royal Highness the Prince of Naples during the artillery practice on Tuesday last, are of a slight nature. The Prince will soon be able to take part again in the practice with the dynamite shells.

## ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Archbishop Walsh will remain in Dublin.

## THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 3.

The official bulletin issued this evening, regarding the health of the Emperor Frederick, states that his Imperial Majesty is free from the fever.

The bulletin adds that his Imperial Majesty has been lately able to move daily to the sofa in his room.

MAY 4.

The issue of the daily bulletins regarding the health of the Emperor of Germany has ceased from to-day.

## SIR EDWARD BUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Sir Edward Buck takes leave in October, not in August, as was at first stated.

## MR. DALGLEISH'S LAST LETTERS.

Some of the last private letters received from Mr. Dalgleish appear to have been dated Leh, the 20th March. He was then in good spirits, and anticipated no danger.

## THE REVOLT AT THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The College Council met last night, and received a report of the Senators on the mutiny. It unreservedly accepted the report as correct, and believed the allegations made by the students are either wholly imaginary or grossly exaggerated. It approved of the refusal to negotiate with the students while in a state of mutiny, and incidentally supported Mr. Patterson's action in striking a student this morning. A leading native politician advised the students to make an unconditional surrender. This they accepted, and proceeded to the College, where they found a notice that all the ringleaders would be expelled. They refused to submit to this, and went home. The papers all refer to the matter—the European papers supporting the College and the *Hindu* the students.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie is appointed Additional Member on the Legislative Council.

Mr L. Buckle officiates as Commissioner of Arakan during the absence of Mr. Hodgkinson, on leave ; Colonel H. R. Spearman officiates as Commissioner of Pegu Division during the absence of Colonel Street ; Captain F. D. Raikes officiates as Commissioner of Central Division, Upper Burma, during the absence of Mr. Fryer ; Mr. B. C. Leggatt officiates as Commissioner of Coorg during the absence of Colonel Clark, on leave.

Mr. F. W. R. Fryer is appointed Financial Commissioner of Burma.

Deputy Surgeon-General Walker officiates as Surgeon-General with the Government of India during the absence of Sir Benjamin Simpson ; Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert officiates as Professor of Midwifery, Medical Hospital, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Harvey.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux is granted special leave for six months.

Surgeon C. W. Owen officiates as Agency Surgeon in Beluchistan during the absence of Surgeon-Major Fullerton, on furlough.

The services of Sir Charles Bernard are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Colonel M. G. Gerard is appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Colonel D. M. Strong, vacated appointment.

Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Young is permitted to retire from the service.

Captain J. Hext, Director of Indian Marine, is granted leave for 182 days ; Captain A. Campbell officiates.

Major F. Firebrace, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted six months' leave ; Major R. A. Sargeaunt officiates.

### THE ARMS ACT FOR BURMA.

The rules are published under the Arms Act applicable to Burma. The conditions are relaxed in the case of Karens of proved loyalty.

### ABOLITION OF IMPOSTS IN THE CAMBAY STATE.

The Governor-General in Council has received with satisfaction the information that the Nawab of Cambay has abolished imposts on trade and industries in his State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballaarat, with outward English mails of 30th April, left here for Aden, at 2 a.m., to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LISBON, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Hussar, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sursts firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ..... | 4¼ |

The Manchester market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ..... | 100 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... .. | 106½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 98½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. ..... | 72½ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes ..... | 105½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 42½ |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,300,000 ; Dec., £900,000 ; public deposits, £6,300,000 ; Dec., £900,000 ; other deposits, £24,900,000 ; Inc., £100,000 ; other securities, £19,700,000 ; Inc., £800,000 ; notes and gold, £11,700,000 ; Dec., £1,400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## DEPARTURE OF SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who was the guest of Mr. Pryce Weedon during his stay in Bombay, left for Europe by the mail steamer Peshawar last evening. A number of leading men, shroffs, and others had specially come down to Bombay to wish Sir Lepel a pleasant voyage ; and they assembled at the Apollo Bunder from 4 o'clock, several of them having in their charge flower baskets containing garlands and bouquets of flowers intended for presentation to Sir Lepel. About 4-30 p.m. accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon, Mr. J. Mathur, Principal of the Nowgong College, and others, Sir Lepel Griffin came over from the Yacht Club premises to the bunder, where he shook hands with many of those who had assembled to do him honour, allowing himself to be decorated with garlands of flowers, and receiving the bouquets that were pressed entreatingly upon him for his acceptance. Among those present at the bunder were Nawab Yasin Mahomedkhan of Bhopal, his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bagley, the young Rao Saheb Madherao Venayek Kebay, Messrs. Chutteraj Dhuda, Gooljee Jugonath, Shivlal Motilal, Davdut Dunnee, Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Manockjee Khory, of Mhow, Messrs. Shivnarayen Caddia, Yeshwantrao Govindrao Shevdry, Graitan Geary, Nana Morojee, formerly Dewan at Indore, &c. After spending a short time in conversation with some of those present, Sir Lepel, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon, Mr. Mathur, Madherao Venayek Kebay, and other, left in a steam launch for the mail steamer about 5 p.m. Among other passengers by the Peshawar were Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Political and Financial Secretary to the Nizam's Government, Mr. Fardoonjee Jamsetjee, Private Secretary to Sir Asman Jah, and Dr. Rustomjee of Hyderabad. Lord William Beresford was also a passenger to Brindisi by yesterday's steamer.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

At last winter has gone by—at least the birds and the trees think so ; and, even London birds and trees, though behind their brethren in the country in many ways, less robust in habit and less sturdy of nature, are just as good authorities as they on the subject of weather ; and, in spite of years of city life, have instincts sufficiently lively yet to teach them that the westerly wind is the breath of spring, bringing sunshine and showers to tempt them to forget the chilly blasts. And so the dingy birds in our gardens are piping cheerily and building their nests in perfect confidence, and the grimy trees are taking courage to put out their delicate green tips ; and, even, here and there a bud of folded pink. But alas ! for our faith in this promise of spring, the disappointments of the last few months have almost sapped its existence. We are not so trusting as the trees and birds, and it is with fear and trembling we think of spring dresses, remembering the harsh rebuffs we have had for trying them on too soon, and with diffidence do we exchange our warm winter quarters for even the cosiest nest in the country.

* * *

But except our indefatigable legislators, everyone is off to the country, for in spring what place is more delightful ? Even the most conservative of cockney noses must relish the fresh smell of the newly-turned earth ; the least appreciative of cockney eyes must admire the tender yellow greens of the trees ; and even more than any other the cockney heart must covet the daffodils and violets and early primroses, and, above all, rejoice in the free air blowing over hill and valley, untainted by the fumes of a crowded city.

* * *

And so full of the sweet sayings about spring time in the country, and with vast anticipations of rural delights, I, too, was tempted to leave smoky London. And it certainly was reviving to breathe the fresh air and the scent of fields and hedgerows as we were whirled along. But where were the leaves which my imagination had so vividly painted ? Where were the primrose buds peeping from [illegible]ered banks and hollows ? Where were the blossoms that should have been here and there on bush and tree ? Not one to be seen : no flowers, no buds, no leaves. London trees would surely have carried off the palm in a competition for the earliest foliage. So much for my beautiful dream of spring time in the country. And then the gruesome stillness—the stillness especially of the night that made one's heart beat and one's blood almost run cold with expectancy of something going to happen. I have noticed how babies wake up and cry if their lullaby is suddenly stopped ; and people say that sailors who are used to the creaking of timbers and the noise of the engines return immediately to consciousness when the vessel is stopped. So it seems it is with those who are used to the great lullaby of London, the ceaseless throb of the city's pulse, they cannot rest when it is stopped.

* * *

Spring is late, very late I am told, this year, and the country people are quite apologetic about the backwardness of their fields and trees ; if I come another spring, they say, I shall find the country quite different. But I have made up my mind never again to visit mother Nature before she has had time to complete her toilet.

* * *

Last Sunday, the artist quarters at Holland Park Road and Campden Hill were in festival. It was the show-day of the Academicians, and all through the afternoon crowds flocked from studio to studio, laughing, chatting, criticising, and making the place gay with their ringing voices and bright dresses. At Mr. Marcus Stone's there was an immense throng gathered to see another of those clever pictures of a pretty man and a pretty maid that have brought him fame.

* * *

This time his couple are sitting opposite one another under an apple tree : the girl, with a white short-waisted dress, a large Leghorn hat hanging by its pink ribbons from her chair, and a dainty foot in a bronze slipper peeping out from under her dress, is sewing unconsciously ; the young man is gazing at her rapturously. Ruddy apples are scattered about ; a statue of Cupid stringing his bow in the sunny garden beyond : this is what goes to tell the story of the picture "In Love."

* * *

A smaller picture represents a girl in a simple buff dress, tied with a blue ribbon at the waist, a large blue bonnet and a bunch of pansies. She stands on terrace steps beside a bush covered with pale pink roses which she is recklessly scattering about. This is a very graceful little thing, most exquisitely finished. Engravings of Mr. Stone's other pictures and studies are around the studio, which, hung with rich dark tapestry, makes a fine background for people as well as paintings. One lady, in a dress of that delicate tint that is something between faded rose and heliotrope, looked particularly charming. Her bonnet was a light gossamer erection with lilac blossoms, which suited her fair hair and her delicate complexion. Mrs. Marcus Stone is the happy possessor of a necklet, which many men as well as women would covet. It is composed altogether of antique rings, some slender and some very massive, all strung loosely on a ribbon which she wears round her throat.

* * *

At Colin Hunter's we had of course a variety of sea pieces, after his usual fashion. One represented the hauling in of the nets by the deep sea fishermen ; two boats on a rough cold sea that would make a landsman shudder to look at. The other pictures were of coast, and shore, and piers, with a stretch of cold blue sea which he always treats successfully.

* * *

Mr. Gow's picture of the year is "the Battle of the Boyne," or, more correctly, the subsequent events to the battle, the flight of James from Ireland. The King is about to step into a boat from the rough worn steps of the little landing place, the vessel that is to bear him away is in the distance, and a group of men and horses on the pier stands out against the clear, bright sky. The picture is altogether pleasant in its tone and colour, and, despite of the disastrous incident which it commemorates, it will probably be a favourite.

* * *

Mr. George Boughton's studio was the most crowded of any that we visited, and it was quite impossible to get near enough to the paintings ; however, the obstructions were so interesting that we forgave them being in the way, especially as we have the certainty of seeing the pictures by-and-bye in the Academy or elsewhere. I got a glimpse of one pretty thing, a girl, standing before a tray or table covered with flowers. The other pictures seemed to be landscapes, with houses and figures, but seeing them through the chinks in a crowd was not a satisfactory way to judge of their excellence, so I shall reserve my judgment for a future time. Mr. Frank Dicksee's picture "In the Shadow of the Church" is thought to be almost, or quite, equal to his "Harmony." I do not like it as well ; though it is certainly an interesting subject. A young monk with a careworn ascetic face stands in the doorway of a church following with his eyes a fair sorrowful young woman who is leading a little child. The sunlight falls through the leaves of a tree on the figure of the woman, and glances on the child's golden head and little hand outstretched towards two brilliant butterflies that are flitting by. The lights and shadows are well contrasted, and the picture, though to me sorrowful and in some ways almost unpleasant, is very effective and clever. We were amused, and so was Mr. Dicksee, I think, by a little episode that occurred during our visit. A lady and gentleman (*I*) came boldly in, who did not apparently know Mr. Dicksee or any one else, but, I suppose, hoped to find the studio so full that they might pass in unnoticed. Their hope was, however, vain. Mr. Dicksee, smiling at the situation, met them, and politely directed them to the best position for viewing his picture ; and though they never recovered their equanimity, they had to go through the formality of at least appearing to admire it. Artists tell funny tales of how they and their pictures and their womankind have been unsparingly criticized in their own hearing by these self-invited guests, so it is evidently not an uncommon practice for people to drop in uninvited.

* * *

I noticed some dresses trimmed with gold passementerie that looked stylish and novel. One made of drab cloth had a vest of a lighter shade edged with gold passementerie, which also went around the high collar and the cuffs. A dove-coloured grey cloth was also trimmed with gold at the end of the drapery, and the edge of the vest and sleeves. Gold tinsel flowers, with leaves of the natural colour, though innovations in the worst possible taste, seem to take people's fancy also, and to be accepted in spite of their being extremely fragile and utterly incongruous. But novelty, and not common-sense, carries the day nearly always. As for the new season's hats they are, if possible, more outrageous in size than ever, and are so laden with bows of ribbon as broad and rich as a sash, that they must be a positive burden to the head that bears them. I have no doubt they are becoming ; large hats always do look nice ; but they should not be overweighted with trimming.

* * *

Since the mild weather has set in the shops have taken courage to deck their windows with the pretty wares that they have had in waiting for our long delayed spring time, but which would have looked a mockery while the snow was on the ground and the bitter east wind blew. Even yet there is a mixture of the two seasons to be seen in our costumes. One does not venture to appear in a spring dress without fur wrappings, and furry muffs, ornamented with natural summer roses, are the latest product of this unnatural season. Parasols are in readiness, though there is yet not more sunshine than we can enjoy with thankfulness. Some are, after the fashion of last summer, decked with ribbons which radiate from the spire, and end in a couple of looped bows which make a tidy regular fringe all around. These convenient little coats that everyone wears in brown or drab cloth have reappeared with the addition of a tight-fitting braided vest, instead of the soft loose Surah vests that were worn last year. Gold is, of course, introduced in their ornamentation, but the nicest ones are simple braided in their own shades. Rich contrasts of colour, the browns and greens of mosses, the pinks and yellows of primroses, and the varieties of purples, violets, and yellow browns and yellow greens of the iris, are imitated, as nearly as our crude artificial colouring can attempt, in the trimming of the new hats and bonnets. A large brown straw-hat is lined with rich vivid green velvet, and the edge of the leaf tucked up and fastened by three soft ostrich feathers, shading from darkest brown to brilliant green. Another handsome hat I saw in Regent Street was of fine black straw, lined with poppy red velvet ; the leaf, tucked up to show the lining, was fastened by loops of broad striped and moire black ribbon, and a couple of large rich crimson poppies drooped towards the front and gave its sobriety relief.

* * *

After talking so much about dress and fashions, it is time to turn to what women are doing seriously—what they are trying to do besides looking pretty. Rastignac, who writes the frivolity article in *D'Illustration* scoffs a little at Englishwomen's going in for Club life. He says they grudged the luxury to their husbands, but when their husbands would not yield up its fascinations, their women determined to fling aside domestic joys and indulge in club dissipations themselves. So arose the various women's clubs, and the mixed clubs, like the Albemarle, to which men and women equally belong, and which Rastignac says—between ourselves I thinks he talk without an atom of foundation for his assertion—has adopted for its emblem those patterns of domestic felicity, the barn-door cock and hen. The Somerville Club, which was solely for women—professional or working women for the most part—has been revived and reconstituted on somewhat new lines ; the subscription and entrance fees being doubled—they were extremely low to suit women's lean purses—and various advantages added to make it secure of a social as well as financial success. The members held a reception on Tuesday, at which they entertained their friends with recitations, music, conversations and tea. The rooms, a pretty suite in Oxford Street, bright with daffodils and artistic draperies, are a quiet resting place for those who have been shopping, or those who have been at work all day, and they may be used also as a rendezvous for people who wish to make appointments or meet their friends.

* * *

Every Tuesday the members of the Club propose to have debates, lectures or entertainments open to their friends ; and these will not be carried out altogether on the Adamless Eden principles, for the prospectus states that Mr. Edmund Russell will lecture on "Dramatic Expression," Professor J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., on "Buddhism and the Life of Gautama Buddha," Mr. Sydney Webb, LL. B., on "Some inevitable Social Changes," and Mrs. Scharlieb, Dr. Kate Mitchell, Miss Hagemann and other well-known people, on topics of which they have made a speciality.

* * *

Another spirited effort that women have made on their own behalf is the formation of the Ladies' Residential Chambers Co., Limited, which undertakes to provide comfortable suites of self-contained flats or rooms, varying in size and quality, to meet the wants of the professional women who now abound in London. Miss Agnes Garrett, (a sister of Mrs. Henry Fawcett's,) who has taken up artistic house decoration as a profession, is a sharer in the scheme, which is a guaranteee that beauty as well as comfort will be studied in the new buildings. The shares are ten pounds each, and the necessary money being subscribed already, the first block of houses will be begun on a site near Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, where the accommodation is said to be most needed. A dining club and reading room are proposed additions, which will have advantages for those who, living by themselves, would otherwise have very isolated lives.

## REVIEWS.

### THE INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER.*

Messrs. Newman and Company, of Calcutta, have just published a handbook for the use of Indian amateur gardeners, which contains, as it asserts, practical hints on the cultivation of garden flowers and imported vegetable seeds adapted for the plains of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and hill-stations, from notes compiled during twenty-six years' experience of gardening in India. The author, who subscribes himself "Landolicus," gives his information in a compact, practical form, and arranged so systematically as to render his volume readily available for reference by the amateur. He gives a calendar showing what should be done for the flower and vegetable gardens in each succeeding month ; imparts instruction as to the best soils, manures, beds and their disposal, the cultivation of annuals, the method of making a hot bed, the propagation of plants, the destruction of garden pests, and gives a variety of information on other kindred questions. The work will doubtless prove of infinite value to the amateur, while, as the author hopes, the professional gardener may gather from it some useful gleanings.

### THE "MORSE" SIGNALLER'S COMPANION.†

Mr. Charles Streatfeild James, the Assistant Superintendent of Indian Government Telegraphs, who is also a member of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, has prepared a work on telegraphy, which he styles "The Morse Signaller's Companion." It is illustrated with seventeen coloured plates and twenty-five wood-cuts which render more appreciable the observations of the author. The work has been compiled with the view of affording instruction, in as simple a manner as possible, regarding Morse circuits, to those who do not possess a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to understand fully the teaching conveyed in other books of a more advanced description. Indeed, so far has the author succeeded in his self-imposed task that his work renders unnecessary the study of any more advanced work, the new work containing in the simplest and most lucid form all the information a Morse signaller may wish to acquire.

### HINTS TO YOUNG SOLDIERS.‡

This is a volume of pocket size, which to a young soldier is worth its weight in gold. It is the production of Quartermaster Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders, an officer who has risen from the ranks, and who knows the thousand and one difficulties which present themselves to every individual of the rank-and-file in the British Army. If Quartermaster Gordon's little work, which is strongly commended by the Commanding-in-Chief, H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, were carefully studied by soldiers in the ranks, many of the stumbling blocks which now beset them would speedily disappear, and not only would they be gainers in this respect, but the hardships of active service would be minimised and the ranks become far more respectable and the moral tone of the private soldier more elevated. The work is offered at a price within the reach of every soldier, and commanding officers would do well to provide copies in the usual way for the use of their men.

### INDIAN BIRDS.

As promised, the author of this most important work to ornithologists has issued with this number the preface and introduction to Vol. I. The number of birds described is now 596, and at the rate the Education Society's Press is turning out the work ornithologists may expect to have the complete book in a few months. In the present number there are seven full page plates, three of which are coloured lithographs, and the remainder uncoloured, one of which latter illustrates the introduction. Too much cannot be said of the introduction, except that Mr. Murray has in a most happy manner condensed the whole of the subject matter in twenty-four closely printed pages, while at the same time nothing is omitted which an ornithologist would wish to learn. Shortly, it contains an account of the external and internal anatomy of birds, treats of the muscular system, the osseous system, the nervous system, the tegumentary organs and those of motion ; also of the habits of birds and their migration. A good account is also given of the writers on Indian Ornithology since the year 1832. The late Dr. Jerdon, Allan Hume, Blanford, Theobald, Ball, Brooks, Sinclair, the Collector of Colaba, Davidson, of Khandeish, are all mentioned, but himself Mr. Murray has very modestly left out. His "Vertebrate Zoology of Sind" and numerous contributions to scientific periodicals have not been mentioned, though in the references they naturally find a place in the book. Mr. Murray makes a further promise in his introduction that "as the work progresses every thing new to the Ornithology of India will be added, so that future labourers will no longer have to search far and wide, and consult large libraries of books often too vainly, for what has been already recorded, but in using this work will find it an unpretending manual to guide them in adding to the present accumulation of facts much which is at present hidden and unknown to science."

* "The [illegible]" by "Landolicus" ; Cal[illegible]pany, 3, Dalhousie Square.

† "The [illegible]on," by C. S. James, Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs ; Government Press, 20, British India Street.

‡ "Hints [illegible] Gordon, Chatham ; [illegible] and its Dependencies.

## HER MAJESTY'S SIXTY-FIRST.—III.

From the close of the Peninsular War to the time of the second Sikh War the Glosters did little besides garrison duty, but this was as arduous and as varied in its character as the British soldier is ever called upon to perform and in as diversified climates as was physically possible. From Spain to Dundalk, Jamaica to Limerick, Fenny Stratford to Ceylon, Halifax to China—these will give an idea of the ever-changing scenes through which they passed. Besides furnishing recruits for China and volunteers for every campaign which was organised, the men had a taste of action at Halifax, where they were fired on by a mob of riotous labourers they had been called upon to subdue. When the troubles arose in the Punjab in 1848, the Regiment was serving in India, and the men took part in the engagements at Ramnuggur, Chenab, and Sadoolapur—engagements, which, though severe, were accounted as but trivial by our heroes. In these, however, it is needless to say, they maintained the honour of their regiment, and shortly afterwards eclipsed all previous achievements when the celebrated battle of Chillianwalla was fought. Had all regiments engaged on this occasion been equal to the 61st, Chillianwalla could never have been styled indecisive nor yet a Cadmean victory. True, the victors lost as many men as the vanquished, but they were then unable to inflict upon the Sikhs the check which had been hoped for. The decisive blow, however, was only deferred for a while, and was to fall sooner than either party anticipated. But we are not concerned in anything beyond the actions of the 61st, and without even enquiring into the cause or final result, it suffices to consider the doings of the Gloster men.

CHILLIANWALLA.

It was at this terrible fight that the 61st proved itself still a regiment of heroes. A picture painted by Major Marshman, one of their former officers, depicts the events of that memorable occasion with startling truthfulness. It now hangs in the Officers' Mess at Colaba, and is, as it ought to be, preserved with the greatest care by the officers, who look upon it with pardonable pride. The men are hotly engaged in the attack upon the Sikh guns, and the desperate hand-to-hand character of the strife is portrayed with fascinating accuracy. A copy of this is retained by the sergeants, and, doubtless, this ever-present testimony of past deeds will do much to uphold the traditions of the gallant Glosters. Every one who has read anything about Chillianwalla cannot but be aware of the all-important services rendered by the 61st. The battle was fought on the 13th January, 1849, when the Sikh put 80,000 men in the field, and upwards of a hundred guns. The British forces mustered 17,000 with only 40 guns. What the losses of the enemy were was never known, but our own army had 22 officers and 580 men killed, and 67 officers and 1,584 men wounded. One historian has said that Chillianwalla, in spite of the gallantry displayed by a large portion of our troops, was almost more dangerous to us than an out and out defeat. And he speaks of the advance of a brigade of infantry at a speed which brought them exhausted and breathless among the enemy's guns, after exposure to a galling fire of Sikh marksmen concealed in a jungle. But this was not the experience of the 61st, albeit they suffered severely, and during the day lost not less than 114 rank and file of the total 580.

THE STRUGGLE COMMENCES.

At about 11 o'clock, according to the Regimental Records, the enemy was discovered occupying a low range of hills with the village of Russool in his rear (itself a most formidable position), and about three miles distant, with his outposts entrenched some two miles in his front, and also occupying the village of Chillianwalla. In half an hour the British opened their fire on the first position with 18-pounders, the army having deployed into line, at which time the 61st was in reserve, though the light company, not having been recalled, continued to advance with the other skirmishers. The entrenched post (since converted into the graveyard of the gallant individuals who fell in the battle of Chillianwalla), with the village was soon in the possession of the British without loss. Orders were now issued for the army to encamp ; but a sharp cannonade from the enemy having opened on the right of the British line (Major-General Gilbert's Division) the several corps were immediately directed to stand to their arms.

REPLY TO THE ENEMY'S FIRE.

The fire of the enemy was immediately replied to by the guns with General Gilbert's Division, whilst the orders to the 7th Brigade were to advance, Brigadier-General Campbell being at its head. The ground over which this brigade had to pass was covered with thick and impenetrable jungle, through which it was impossible for any troops to force their way, and which had consequently to be skirted, thus sadly breaking the line and retarding its progress very considerably. The density, however, of the jungle prevented the enemy from discovering the advance of the 7th Brigade until it was within 400 or 500 yards of his position, when he opened a furious cannonade on it. But Brigadier-General Campbell continuing to advance, this in a great measure rendered his fire abortive. When within 150 or 200 yards, the artillery with the portion of the line in which the 61st Regiment was placed opened its fire; the infantry still continuing to advance.

CAPTURE OF THIRTEEN GUNS.

When within eighty yards, a sharp fusilade ensued, and this, followed by a charge, soon put the 61st in possession of thirteen of the enemy's guns. A battery of two guns now opened a destructive fire on a native corps on the right of the 61st Regiment, which, notwithstanding all the exertions of its officers, fell back and got into rear of the 61st, thereby exposing the right flank of the brigade, and more particularly the 61st, to the fire, and leaving also a considerable gap between the 5th (Pennycuick's) and 7th Brigades. This breach the enemy's cavalry dashed at, and succeeded in finding their way to the rear of the latter brigade. The 61st wheeled up the two right companies (Grenadiers and No. 1) to the right, and while the remainder of the Regiment was directed to form rear in the same direction, these two companies rapidly [illegible] captured the two guns in question, charged and compelled the enemy to retreat, and their fire completely [illegible] company was equally successful in capturing two guns and destroying the ammunition and their waggons. During the formation of line to the right [illegible]ward two more guns and No 1, the enemy brought fo[illegible] those who had guns and fresh infantry, upon which [illegible] corps, already desisted in the pursuit of the native [illegible] opened a heavy fire. alluded to, again formed, and the whole

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL CHARGE.

This force was likewise charged by H. M. 61st, put to route, and the guns captured. The new formation to the right having been completed, it moved forward, driving everything before it, capturing in all thirteen guns until it met Brigadier Mountain's Brigade coming from the opposite direction. The enemy now retreated on his guns, which were placed in twos and threes in position along his line, and which he defended in succession till the last moment, and they were only obtained possession of by the British after sharp contests such as have already been described. "They were all charged and taken by the 61st Regiment," said Brigadier-General Campbell in his despatches. "During these operations the flanks and rear of Brigadier Hoggan's Brigade were threatened on two or three occasions by the enemy's cavalry, when the 61st faced about and drove them off, and by this means was the baggage, camp equipage, tents, and wounded men, and the stores of the army preserved in safety . . . . . Finding all his attempts fruitless the enemy retreated precipitately to his strong position of Russool. Thus terminated the battle of Chillianwalla, the most sanguinary probably which was ever fought in India." During the engagement Ensign Nagel was struck down by a match-lock ball while carrying the Queen's colour by one of the enemy's troopers, who had ridden out of the ranks and taken deliberate aim. The ball struck the young officer just above the right knee, and shattered the bone so severely that immediate amputation was necessary. In the meantime, however, Ensign Nagel's antagonist paid the extreme penalty for his act. A soldier of the 61st Regiment took aim at the trooper before he could go to the right-about, and a well-directed shot brought him from his saddle, dead.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

An officer, who carefully watched the progress of the battle, wrote in a private letter :—"Hoggan's Brigade, consisting of the 36th, 46th N. I. and H. M. 61st, continued to advance through the jungle, when, suddenly, a heavy mass of Sikh Infantry, with guns, appeared close to the right flank of the 61st, which had become exposed. Brigadier-General Campbell (Lord Clyde), who was in Command of the division, and who was close to the right flank of the regiment, ordered Lieutenant Wickham, commanding the Grenadier Company, to wheel to the right, which he did, to the extent of about the eighth of a circle ; the other companies conformed as best as they could, coming up independently. When the enemy's infantry broke, General Campbell ordered the companies formed (all were not up, I think) to advance at the double, which we did at the 'prepare to charge,' and carried the guns with a rush. Many of the gunners had been killed by our fire, some bolted, but many fought to the last and were killed at their guns. Just in front of me there were three guns. One gun was carried off by the enemy most pluckily ; horses were brought up (they must have been behind some clump close at hand, they appeared so suddenly), and the gun was taken off at a gallop up the little glade ; this was done as we rushed on the guns. During the time this was going on the following officers were near the right of the regiment :—Brigadier-General Campbell, on a dark bay horse, Captain Haythorn and Lieut. Shadwell, both of the 98th Regiment, his staff officers, and Lieut. Poweys, 61st Regiment, his galloper. Lieut. Wickham, 61st, commanding the Grenadier company, Lieut. Reid, 61st, commanding No. 1 company—this officer cut down a Sikh gunner—Capt. Massey, commanding No. 2 company—he had been wounded and was riding a Sikh horse (trooper or artillery), which had been caught in the rear of his company." (Lieut. Redmond, 61st, commanded the next company, No. 3.) "Nearly the whole loss fell on these four companies. Col. McLeod, commanding the Regiment, was riding a gray cobby horse near No. 4 company. Paymaster Toole was riding a white Arab near him : Toole was in plain clothes, and carried a thick stick."

GUJARAT.

The battle of Gujarat was fought five weeks later, and resulted in a glorious victory. It was more of an artillery duel perhaps than a real set battle, but in what there was for infantry to do the 61st did its usual share. With 20,000 men and a hundred guns, Lord Gough attacked the Sikhs, who were in a position chosen and fortified by themselves, and who numbered 50,000 men with sixty guns. Quite the reverse of the tactics of Chillianwalla was adopted. The men were kept in check until the artillery had done its proper work. The Sikh artillery was silenced, and then came the infantry charge. The enemy fought desperately, but were utterly routed. Retreating they carried away with them guns, ammunition, and prisoners. The English General was urged to make the victory more complete. The 61st with assistance pursued the enemy to the Khyber Pass, and completed the [illegible]diarna and yield up the English prisoners. The an[illegible] of the Punjab followed.

THE MUTINY.

The Regiment was in Ferozepore when the Mutiny broke out. One of the mutinied regiments had taken the entrenched magazine upon which the Punj

## MAJOR TEMPLER'S CASE.

The court-martial on Major Templer, 7th King's Royal Rifles, for the alleged disclosing of secret information respecting the construction of War Department balloons to a Birmingham firm, while he was in the employment of the Government as instructor in ballooning in Chatham, was resumed on April 6 at Drompton Barracks, Chatham, Colonel Burton, R.A., presiding.

Julia Weiling, the first witness called, stated that Major Templer told her in November last that the case for a balloon was useless. She understood he referred to Birmingham. Mrs. Clara Acland deposed that she and her husband had charge of Belmont Hall, Birmingham, from October to December. It was let by Messrs. Howard Pope and Co. at the end of October, and the first Sunday afterwards she saw a gentleman come there in company with several foreigners. That gentleman she now recognised in court as Major Templer. They went into the hall and did something at the balloons there. She saw him there again on the Saturday afterwards. The witness deposed to Major Templer visiting Messrs. Lane's place on several occasions. Once he was accompanied by foreigners and at other times by Mr. Lane and Miss Bingley, who were employed in the establishment instructing the girls engaged in ballooning. In cross-examination the witness declined to answer a question whether she had had a little affair with the police on Dec. 26 last, or whether she had been before the magistrate. The Court decided that the witness must answer the question, and, after hesitating, she admitted she had been fined for drunkenness.

Charles Gascoigne Acland, husband of the last witness, said Major Templer visited Messrs. Lane's place on Oct. 29 and Nov. 12 and 26. He had not seen Major Templer doing anything. On one occasion he was accompanied by a lady. Mr. Lane was there at the same time with Miss Bingley, the superintendent. Cross-examined: The witness said that since December he had followed no employment. How have you been living?—The Treasury have allowed me a pound a week; my expenses have been paid for coming here. In the photograph he saw Major Templer had a little side whisker, but he had not now. When Weiling was at Birmingham he complained that some one had put something into his drink and drugged him, and had taken his money. The witness, in reply to the Court, said that when he identified Major Templer at the Horse Guards he and his wife were not prompted by one. After an adjournment, M. Legi, of London, deposed that he had made balloon-valves for Messrs. Lane, of Birmingham, similar to those which he had made for the Government. Those made for Messrs. Lane differed from those of the Government in having a saw-cutting arrangement. Major Elsdale, in charge of the balloon department, Chatham, was after wards examined.

On April 7, Major H. Elsdale, the head of the ballooning establishment, Chatham, was the first witness called, and his cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Winch. Replying to the learned counsel, the witness said he had forwarded the official letters relating to the case to the Horse Guards, but he had since found one from the witness Weiling (who had been sent to Birmingham by witness to make secret inquiries respecting the prisoner). That letter he had handed to Major Galway, the prosecutor in the case. The witness had with him the telegrams which had been sent by Weiling from Birmingham.

A bundle of telegrams was here handed by Major Elsdale to the learned counsel, some which Mr. Winch read. In these Weiling said he had gleaned lots of information and could obtain more by making it worth people's while to give it. He also asked for Major Templer's photograph to show to persons in Birmingham, who would identify the accused. In another telegram Weiling requested Major Elsdale to come to Birmingham, and witness would go with him to certain places after nine o'clock at night, when he would be told all about the making of the balloons. In a letter subsequently written to Major Elsdale from Birmingham, Weiling stated that two persons had identified the photograph of Major Templer as the gentleman who had visited Birmingham in connection with the manufacture of the balloons.

Major Elsdale, in continuation of his cross-examination, said, after receiving that information he judged it to be his duty to place the whole case before his commanding officer. Witness continued to treat Major Templer in the most friendly way, as nothing had been proved against him. Witness was cognisant of the fact that Major Templer was watched by a detective, Sergeant Stronde, from Dec. [illegible] when he was [illegible] employ[illegible] Witness [illegible] Brodhurst, who had [illegible] by the Government as compensation for an accident he had sustained. On being told by him that he had given it to Major Templer without any security, witness told him he was a fool for doing so and urged him to have security. Witness would have deemed himself guilty of an act of cowardice if he had not so advised him. When Weiling came back from Birmingham he said he found that the accused had been there on several Saturdays.

Mr. Winch: Then if it can be proved, as will be done, that Major Templer had not been to Birmingham that portion of the case falls to the ground. That Major Templer was not at Birmingham, as represented, will be conclusively proved. To the witness: Will it not diminish your grounds of suspicion against Major Templer if it is proved that he was not at Birmingham at all?—

Mr. Danckwerts having objected to this question, the court was cleared. On its reopening the Court announced that the question was not to be put.

Witness, continuing his cross-examination, said: Weiling told him he had seen three persons in Birmingham who were quite satisfied that Major Templer was the man who had been there. On Nov. 26, the witness had a conversation with Major Templer and Lieutenant Phillips in the barracks, and if a witness had sworn that Major Templer was at Birmingham on that date he had sworn falsely, or was mistaken.

Mr. Danckwerts: We say at once that Major Templer could not have got from Chatham to Birmingham till after seven that evening.

Major Elsdale, in answer to further questions by Mr. Winch, said Sergeant Burrows and Corporal Swindon, were both employed in the building of balloons; but the former had deserted to Bermuda, and the latter had left the services and could not be found. He could not say he told the Italian officers everything when they visited the balloon establishment. Witness knew Count Gracchi, who was not the least like the prisoner. On No. 12 witness was out shooting with Mr. Lumley Webb, whom he met at the top of Star Hill Rochester but he was not sure of the date. Major Templer came to Star Hill, and then left.

By Mr. Danckwerts: Major Templer did not shoot with them, having, he said, other engagements. It was not over Major Templer's land that they shot, the Government having running rights over it. Major Templer drove off in his dog-cart, in which he always drove to the office. Witness had urged the War Office to terminate the unpleasant position in which he was placed with reference to Major Templer. He had previously made the accused trustee, under the marriage settlement, for his wife and child, and that circumstance, he ventured to think, proved that he had no animus against Major Templer. When the Italian officers visited Chatham they could not have seen anything which would have enabled them to produce the one particular valve.

By the Court: Major Templer had no authority to go to London without referring to witness, and if he went to Messrs. Nordenfeldt's works he would first have to get permission.

After lunch, Major Elsdale was recalled, and, in answer to the Court, said there were no tracings and drawings of the Government valves in existence in his office. The valve witness saw at Birmingham was the embodiment of three different principles of the Government valve.

Lieutenant G. E. Phillips said he was attached to the balloon department, and spoke as to the conversation between Major Elsdale, Major Templer, and himself as to the information given respecting the balloons being manufactured. Witness made a memorandum of the conversation, which he read. This was, in effect, that Major Templer had not been to Birmingham. On Dec. 22, Major Templer told witness he was quite sure Major Elsdale suspected him of being concerned in the making of balloons for the Italian Government. There was, however, no foundation for the suspicion, as he had not been to Birmingham. Witness went to Birmingham with Major Elsdale, and there saw a balloon in course of being built, the top valve of which was nearly identical with the War Office balloons, and the materials nearly the same.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley-Wilmot, Judge-Advocate, announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

On April 9, Mr. Winch, in opening the case for the defence, said he would venture to assert that, with the exception of the evidence of the Aclands, there was no tangible accusation against the accused, and he contended that the character of the witnesses rendered their evidence untrustworthy. The case depended entirely on whether the allegation was proved that Major Templer went to Birmingham. He had an overwhelming amount of evidence to show that on the days when it was alleged that Major Templer was at Birmingham he was elsewhere. The dates which had been sworn to were Oct. 29, Nov. 5, 12 and 26, and Dec. 3 and 5. Now, on Oct. 29 he would prove that the accused was at Chatham. Again, on the other dates he should call witnesses to prove an *alibi*, among them being General Dunne, Captain Darling, and Captain Dawkins. Mr. Winch, dealing with the charge of divulging information, contended that the information could have been got from other sources, and was not at all secret. M. Lege and Mr. Orchard would make the valves and tubes for any one. The skin process was described in *The Cottager and Artizan*, and when the troops were at Souakin Count Gloppi, an Italian officer, was attached to the Staff, and had every opportunity of obtaining information. In fact, orders were given to afford him all the information which was necessary, and when the Italian Government gave orders for balloons in this country, what was to prevent Count Gloppi giving the benefit of his knowledge? As to the suggestion that Major Templer had given secret information to Messrs. Nordenfeldt, he said that Mr. Nordenfeldt would be called before the Court. He was justly indignant that he should be accused of having surreptitiously obtained information from Major Templer. Mr. Winch briefly referred to the conduct of Major Elsdale, and said he would leave it to the Court to say whether they considered he had been actuated by a proper or improper feeling towards Major Templer in the matter. In conclusion, he asked for an honourable acquittal, and for a rider that in their judgment the prosecution should never have been begun. Major Templer was honourably acquitted of all the charges.

## MR. GLADSTONE AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

Sir Walter Foster, M.P., entertained Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, and Sir G. Trevelyan at dinner at the National Liberal Club, on April 11.

In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Gladstone said in all his recollection he did not know a period when party objects, as distinct from national objects, had been less in view and had been less made the aim than they had by the Liberal party during the last few years, since the present Parliament was elected. During the present year we have witnessed matters of considerable interest in the production of the Local Government Bill and the Budget of the present administration. I think it has been generally felt that our first reception of those measures was a reception in a friendly rather than in a critical spirit. (Hear, hear.) They were, however, large measures, they were measures evincing considerable honest labour and consideration, and they were measures which, on certain points, undoubtedly accepted the adoption of principles the acknowledgment of which it was for our interest and the public interest to stamp, if we could, with permanence. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I think we were perfectly right to extend to those measures such a reception. The complication of these measures is enormous, and it is quite evident that, whatever may be said as to the multitude of other subjects, there is work out out for the present session of Parliament in these two subjects alone if we were to look to no other, and yet it is impossible to exclude all other from our view. But there is work out out for us in these two subjects alone to employ us during the whole remainder of a session of average length. That is my opinion of the sort of bill of fare that has been laid before us. (Hear, hear.) The more we examine the subject of local government the more does it appear to be necessary that it should be maturely and deliberately considered. (Hear, hear.) Personally I fear—and I think I have the sympathy of friends here at present—I have gone, perhaps, to an extreme point in the endeavour to expedite public business. (Hear, hear.) But it is quite evident that, although we have been actuated by the first view of that Bill, and although I think it contains much that should make it a subject of deep regret if that Bill should be delayed, yet, on the other hand, it requires very close and careful examination, and with so wide a circuit there is a great deal to criticise and a great deal to scrutinise, and there may be a great deal to amend—(cheers)—and nothing but public mischief would result from an attempt to slur over the business so weighty—(hear)—and the privileges of the House of Commons, which been strained upon many occasion, especially in the last session of Parliament cannot, I think, be so lightly surrendered. In the circumstances that have now before us I have earnestly desired that we may succeed in obtaining a good settlement of that subject, and if we do it will be an honour to the existing Parliament, and it will be an immense relief to the country by the removal of one of the greatest and weightiest from the rather long list of legislative arrears. (Hear, hear.) But I submit we should not achieve any genuine success if, in our reasonable desire for reasonable expedition, we were to forego any portion of the duty of thoroughly sifting proposals so large, so important, and so complicated. Loud cheers.

Then there is the other great subject of the Budget, which has also been received by us, I think, in what may be called a kindly spirit, and generally not in the jealous spirit which has sometimes characterised the proceedings of the Opposition. But that has not been so in this case, although I own that as I look more into the particulars of the Budget it does not improve upon acquaintance. (Cheers.) I greatly doubt the policy—and here I stand upon my own previous experience—of attempting by a multitude of new impositions, each of them comparatively insignificant in its results, to make up considerable sums in relief of public burdens, or for the more questionable purpose of effecting a reduction of a penny in the income-tax (Cheers.) Here, again, undoubtedly, the whole subject will require careful and minute examination. It raises almost gigantic questions. There are questions raised between several great interests in the country—between local and imperial taxation between real and personal property; and, undoubtedly, I think it is impossible for any impartial man to look closely into, and to carefully consider it as a whole, and not say that it is a budget too much in the interests of property, too little in the interests of labour, and in relation to the division of property too little in the interests of personal property—although I am far from wishing that thatshould be considered to excess—and too much in the interest of that which has always had the pull; and always had the preference in the legislation of this country for 200 years—namely that particular class of property which is known property in land. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly I think it will be our duty to make a very serious effort to make sure that vexatious impositions restrictive of loocomotion restrictive of particular branches of commerce and particular kinds of transactions, shall not be introduced without strict scrutiny for the purpose of obtaining what are after all very limited public objects, and to insist to the best of our ability that any adjustment to be made between local and imperial taxation and between burdens on different kinds of property shall be real, and solid, and substantial and shall be governed by principles in themselves, solid and well-balanced and with the promise of something approaching permanent relief. (Cheers.)

## A PLEA FOR THE DOCTOR'S HORSE.

The doctor's horse is forcing himself upon the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is not exactly a trade horse, but neither is he fairly describable as a pleasure horse. Will he be exempt from taxation? Dr. Farquharson had given notice to ask the question on Monday, but he was urged to an earlier interrogation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Hozier, who had a question of his own on the same subject last night. Mr. Goschen had not made his intention clear. He only said he did not propose to tax trade horses, and that he did propose to put a duty of one pound on pleasure horses. How would he draw the line? If the medical men got off, there were next the country parsons to consider. Sir Henry Tyler champions them as well as the medical men, and he will be sure to receive in their equal treatment. But it would never do for a Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Tory Government to classify the parson's horse as a horse that is used in trade. Mr. Hozier, as became a good Conservative, seemed to come to Mr. Goschen's rescue in suggesting by his question a way out of a difficulty; but after all the suggestion was not highly complimentary to the doctors and ministers. It was that they should be considered one-horse men and should pay the tax on extra horses. Mr. Goschen would not commit himself to more than a consideration of an obvious difficulty—one which he must have felt to be increased by the kind suggestion of one of his supporters that he should entirely abandon his wheel and cart taxes.

## THE TRAINING OF DOGS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

A census of dogs was taken in France a short time ago, and already a contingent of these intelligent animals has been sent for training to the 53rd Regiment, in garrison at Montpellier. The experiment which is being made in the discipline of the dog for military purposes is attracting notice in the south of France; but so far no advance has been effected beyond mere preliminaries. As yet the new recruits have not become accustomed to their masters, and when they are marched out with the corps each is led by a soldier, to whom its care is specially entrusted. The party walk immediately behind the band; but it is remarked that the dogs have not quite overcome the temptation to bark whenever the trumpet blares and the beat of the drum is heard. Now and then one is halted, and then let loose to rejoin the main body; but on no account are the dogs allowed out of barracks except on these occasions. They are to be trained to distinguish a soldier from a civilian, and, when their education is complete, they are to be expected to understand to the fullest extent the meaning of the words *esprit de corps*. The authorities have been spared the trouble of determining the cut and colour of the uniforms which they would wear, nature having rendered such artificial distinctions superfluous; but each dog has been supplied with a collar bearing the number of the regiment, and with a belt to which two pockets in leather are affixed for the reception of notes, orders, despatches, and other military literature.

## HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved some time ago in the House of Commons for certain information with regard to the men employed, the salaries paid, and the value of the work produced at each of her Majesty's dockyards for the five years ended 1887. A return now published as a parliamentary paper gives the required information. The yards are five in number—Portsmouth (including Portland depot), Devonport, Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke. The number of men employed in 1882-83 at these five yards was 19,349, their wages and salaries were 1,530,184*l.*, and the value of the work produced was 2,121,455*l.*; in 1883-84, men 20,110, wages 1,582,806*l.*, work 2,124,439*l.*; in 1884-85, men 19,732, wages 1,511,140*l.*, work 2,259,013*l.*; in 1885-86, men 11,195, wages 1,683,270*l.*, work 2,160,488*l.*; and in 1886-87, men 21,760, wages 1,642,137*l.*, work 2,138,457*l.* It will be noticed that the year in which the wages and salaries were lowest the work done was at its highest. To distribute these totals for 1886-87 among the five dockyards, Portsmouth employed 6,985 men with 536,309*l.* salaries and wages, and the work done amounted to 743,442*l.*; Devonport, 5,360 men, 890,429*l.* wages, 446,452*l.* work; Chatham, 5,070 men, 403,368*l.* wages, 450,340*l.* work; Sheerness, 1,374 men, 149,814*l.* wages, 189,708*l.* work; and Pembroke 2,456 men, 153,230*l.* wages, and 380,493*l.* work done.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES (INDIAN ARMY).

1. The War Office regulations, with regard to the examinations of officers in foreign languages, have been made applicable to the cases of Indian officers who are on leave in this country, Subject to any amendments that may be made from time to time these regulations are as quoted hereunder:—

"I. * In order to obtain an efficient record of the names of officers who possess a knowledge of foreign languages and encourage officers to study them, the following arrangements have been made:—

"II. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purposes of examining officers in any language, European or Oriental, they may elect to take up. No officer, however, will be examined in more than three languages at the same examination.

"III. Officers who obtain 75 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in their language, and those who obtain 85 will be noted as qualified to be Interpreters.

"IV. The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows:—

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|---|---|
| "Dictation | 50 |
| "Translation from the foreign language into English | 100 |
| "Translation from English into the foreign language | 200 |
| "Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript | 150 |
| "Oral examination—Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight, and translation in writing from the foreign language into English, and from English into the foreign language, from extempore reading | 300 |

2. Applications of Indian officers for permission to attend the examinations mentioned in paragraph 1 should be made in writing to the Military Secretary, India Office, as early as possible beforehand.

3. No pecuniary or other reward is granted by the India Office to an officer who qualifies at any of these examinations to be Interpreter in any language but Russian.

4. For the encouragement of the study of Russian the following regulations have been made (in supersession of those promulgated in Clause 26 of Army Circular, India, 1886), with effect from 1st April 1888.

Paras. 5 to 17. Regulations for the Study of Russian by Indian Officers (including Continuous Service Royal Engineer Officers)on Leave or Furlough from India.

5. Any Indian officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (25 of the total) at one of the half-yearly Russian examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners, and who has in addition been the subject of a special recommendation (mentioned in paragraph 6) by the Government under which he is serving, may be permitted to proceed to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

6. In order to procure the necessary special recommendation to be permitted to proceed to Russia, he should take his own steps as early as possible beforehand, through the proper regimental or other channel. The receipt from India of such a recommendation is immediately notified by the India Office to the officer concerned.

7. After passing the elementary test mentioned in paragraph 5, if he receives permission to proceed to Russia, he shall start from England within a fortnight from the date of the India Office letter conveying such permission.

8. On starting for Russia he shall be granted an advance of pay of the same amount as his rank would entitle him to receive if he were returning to India from leave of furlough, and such advance shall be recovered by eight equal montly instalments after his arrival in Russia.

9. Shortly after his arrival in Russia he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

10. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia he shall present himself for final examination one year after passing the elementary test, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. Two months before his final examination he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

12. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office, in writing, his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia. If he quitted India on medical certificate, he shall apply for permission to appear before the Medical Board at the India office.

13. On the date mentioned in paragraph 1 he shall attend the Russian examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

14. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall be paid by the India Office a gratuity of 200*l.*, and a further consolidated sum of 32*l.* or 42*l.* in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he shall not become ineligible to earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

15. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless granted leave or furlough beyond that period. No reversion to furlough involving absence from India for more than two months after the date of the examination, or for more than two years in all, shall (except on medical certificate) be allowed without the previously obtained assent of the Government under which he may be serving.

16. If he is subject to the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, he shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension the period spent in Russia, and to draw for such period the equivalent, at the official rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowance of his rank, and the half staff salary of his substantive appointment; provided that if the sterling amount be less than his leave pay under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, then leave pay shall be allowed. He shall be considered as on leave before arrival in Russia, and from the date of quitting Russia until he rejoins his appointment in India. The period spent in Russia shall not be considered as part of the two years' maximum absence from duty allowable under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

17. If he is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, or the Civil Leave Code, he shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period from the date of the letter permitting him to go to Russia until his arrival in India within two months after his final examination. For any part of such period of duty not spent in Russia he shall draw the English pay of his rank, and for the part of it spent in Russia he shall draw, (*a*) if in military employment, the equivalent, at the official rate of exchange of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank and the half staff salary of his substantive appointment; (*b*) if in civil employment, the equivalent at the official rate of exchange, of "two-thirds of his pay and allowances in India."† He shall, however, have the option of counting the whole, or a portion of such period, as furlough, and of drawing furlough pay accordingly, so far as he is eligible for such furlough under the Furlough Regulations to which he is subject.

Paras. 18 to 32.—Regulations for the study of Russian by Indian Officers who have completed the Staff College Course.

18. Any officer of the Indian Army leaving the Staff College on completion of the prescribed course, provided he has been reported as possessing a sufficient elementary knowledge of the Russian language, may (on application, in writing, to the Military Secretary, India Office) be permitted to proceed to Russia for a further course of study of that language.

19. If he receives permission to proceed to Russia, he shall start from England not later than the second Tuesday in January.

20. On starting for Russia he shall be granted an advance of pay of the same amount as his rank would entitle him to receive if he were returning to India from leave or furlough and such advance shall be recovered by eight equal monthly instalments after his arrival in Russia.

21. Shortly after his arrival in Russia he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

22. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months.

23. Two months before the final examination he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

24. He shall return to England not later than the second Tuesday in October, and shall report to the India Office, in writing, his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia.

25. On the third Tuesday in October he shall attend the half-yearly Russian examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

26. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall be paid by the India office a gratuity of 200*l.* and a further consolidated sum of 32*l.* or 42*l.* in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow as the case may be. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an interpreter; but he shall not become ineligible to earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

27. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began.

28. He shall not have the option of undergoing in England the "course with other arms" required by the Staff College regulations, but shall defer it till after his return to India.

29. The whole period from the date of his quitting the Staff College to the date of his rejoining in India shall count as Indian duty for promotion and pension (but not as service for furlough, in the case of an officer under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 and 1875).

30. For the period spent in Russia he shall be allowed the equivalent, at the official rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of his substantive appointment.

31. For all other periods, from leaving the Staff College until arrival in India, he shall draw the English pay of his rank.

32. Passage to India shall be provided after the examination, as if he had returned to India at the conclusion of the Staff College course.

* Horse Guards General Order No. 12, as amended by No. 181, of 1887.

† Civil Leave Code, Section 17, III. *a*.

## THE SHOOTING OF A GIPSY IN SPAIN.

A sensation was caused some weeks ago by the report that Dr. Middleton, an Englishman, had shot a gipsy in the tower of Cordoba Cathedral. Dr. Middleton gave himself up to the authorities, and was imprisoned for six days, at the end of which he was released on bail, to reappear when called upon to be tried according to the laws of the country. When the Spanish counsel and attorney informed him that the day of his trial had been fixed, he determined to report himself to the judicial authorities at Cordoba, where he arrived on April 3. The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE GIPSIES.

The authorities have told off gendarmes and detectives to watch him, lest the gipsies make, as they have repeatedly threatened to do, some attempt on the life of the Englishman. The gipsies, who are numerous in Cordoba, are much exasperated, especially as the general opinion in that place and in Madrid is that Dr. Middleton will be acquitted, and is only in fact tried pro forma, as the authorities and judges do not conceal their opinion that he acted in self-defence. This the gipsies of course decline to admit, and they have selected and paid an able counsel to follow the case in the name of the relatives of the dead man. The rules of the penal code allow the relatives of any person killed in an affray to be represented by what is styled a private prosecutor—a "fiscal privado." Hundreds of gipsies are already flocking to Cordoba from Granada, Seville, Malaga, and all parts of Andalusia, to be present at the trial, which has induced the civil and military authorities to take precautions in a quiet way for any disturbance on the part of these lawless gitanos.

THE GIPSY'S ANTECEDENTS.

It is extraordinary that *esprit de corps* should induce the gipsies to stand up for the memory of a man who was considered by the majority of his fellow townsmen at Cordoba as a desperado of the worst type. Twice he had been, it seems, convicted of robbery and other outrages. He was so much feared in the place that, though he was not recognised as a regular guide, the hotel keepers dared not forbid him to loiter about their doors and volunteering his services exactly as he did to Dr. Middleton. Very grave suspicion was entertained by the authorities that this gipsy had, a few years ago, been guilty of another crime on the person of a foreigner whom he accompanied also to the cathedral tower. The fellow afterwards turned up alone with a very long face and mysterious tale of his efforts to prevent the foreigner jumping off the tower. The pockets of the suicide were found to be empty, and the gipsy escaped punishment, but was strongly suspected of foul play. He was a tall man, over six feet high, brawny, powerfully built, with towering, fierce, features, and he always carried a large knife, with which he threatened any one who dared to joke with or contradict him. Dr. Middleton is a small, short, stout man, under 5ft. 5in., and would not have been a match for his opponent, but for the revolver he happened to have in his possession.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE TOWER.

Dr. Middleton was at the time travelling with a nephew and brother of Lord Deramore, and his lordship had joined them at the Hotel Luizo in Cordoba. One afternoon the doctor went out to get the letters of the whole party at the post office. On the steps of the hotel he met the gipsy, who volunteered his services as a guide, but was told that they were not wanted. Dr. Middleton had not gone far from the hotel when he noticed the gipsy was at his heels, and on reaching the post office the fellow offered to act as an interpreter. When the doctor had received his letters, the gipsy again begged to be taken as guide to show the Englishman the tower of the cathedral. Dr. Middleton went on, pestered all the way by his would-be guide until he did get to the cathedral, and there he turned round and ordered the man to wait in the street, as he wanted no assistance in the tower. He ascended to the top without noticing that he was followed, and only when he had been some minutes admiring the view and looked round did he notice the gipsy at the door leading to the staircase. The fellow then asked for money, and Dr. Middleton declined to give him any. Upon this the ruffian drew a knief. Dr. Middleton kept him off with his stick and made a dart past him for the stairs, but he was not quick enough to escape. The gipsy caught the retreating Englishman round the neck with his arm, nearly throttling him, whilst with the other hand he took away his stick and then two dollars from a pocket. As the gipsy was holding Dr. Middleton from behind he tried to strangle him, indenting deeply his nails and fingers into his neck. Finding he was choking, and losing ground, Dr. Middleton suddenly recollected his revolver, drew it, and fired it twice over his shoulder, hitting the gipsy over the mouth first and then through the heart, as he was standing on a step higher on the stairs when he assaulted the Englishman. The gipsy having let go his hold, Dr. Middleton rushed off and went to the British Vice-Consulate, where he asked Mr. Poole, the Vice-Consul, what he had better do, as he was not yet aware of the result of his two shots. By advice of the Consul, and accompanied by his servant, Dr. Middleton went back to the Hotel Suizo, where he awaited until the judge sent the police to arrest him and convey him to gaol.

FINDING THE CORPSE AND THE PLUNDER.

The shots had attracted attention, and the keeper of the cathedral and police ascended the tower. There they discovered that the gipsy after being shot had staggered down a great part of the stairs, and had sat at the foot of a flight, where they found him stone dead, with the dollars he had stolen and the stick of Dr. Middleton in his hands. The *Juez de primera instancia* was at once advised of the occurrence, and he went in state with notary, clerk, judicial surgeon, alguazils, civil guard, hospital bearers, and a stretcher to the cathedral. All the people found near the dead body were of course arrested after the Castilian judicial usages, which so often deter neighbours or bystanders from giving assistance to the victim of any outrage or brawl. The other gipsies, however, soon told the judge that a foreigner, and Englishman, was last seen with their comrade; and the police, after consulting the Vice-Consul, went for Dr. Middleton. He was taken to the common gaol, but treated with much consideration. He was allowed a room and his meals from the hotel, and after many interviews with the judge and governor he was permitted to leave Cordoba on bail. The affair having taken place last year before the new Jury Bill was passed in both Houses of the Cortes, Dr. Middleton cannot obtain a trial by jury, and he will have to submit to the old procedure. He will be tried by a Court composed of a presiding Judge and two assessors and the proceedings are conducted in public, in presence of the accused and his counsel. The public prosecutor follows the case for the Crown, and in general he asks for the penalties fixed by the Code for each supposed offence, and in this case it will be curious to see if he will allow Dr. Middleton the full benefit of the legal exemption from punishment on the ground that he acted in self-defence and to save his own life from a desperado. The private prosecutor, acting under instructions from the gipsy community, will try to make some plea for damages if not for actual punishment. Dr. Middleton is defended by competent Spanish counsel, and her Majesty's Ambassador in Madrid, Sir Clare Ford, takes great interest in the case, the more so as the Madrid Government, as well as the local authorities, admit that Dr. Middleton narrowly escaped being murdered and robbed by a notorious bad character and convicted thief. This affair excites very little interest in Spain outside Cordoba and Andalusia, where hotel keepers and tradesmen deplore the outrage, and say it has deterred not a few foreigners from visiting the district. It is most probable that Dr. Middleton will get a favourable decision, and will leave Cordoba in the middle of next week without other consequences than heavy expenses and a great deal of personal inconvenience.

The death is reported of the only really dangerous dacoit leader left in the central districts of Upper Burma. Boh Toke had given much trouble about Ava, Myotha and Myingyan, and the disturbed state of that part of the country was mainly due to his raids upon unprotected villages. After Boh Shwe's death he was looked upon as the chief leader to the south of Mandalay, and constant efforts were made to capture him. He was killed by a party of Mounted Infantry under Major Sir Bartle Frere, of the Rifle Brigade, in the Myingyan District, on Friday last.

A Madras Brahmin sends to the *Indian Magazine* a simple and touching narrative of the difficulties he had to encounter before he could come to England "to acquire the benefits of English education, society, and manners." The young man is nominally married; at the age of twelve his marriage had been arranged between his own parents and those of a girl of five, and thus, as he puts it, "the eternal knot of sorrow tied." This girl is now twelve, so her betrothed is obviously nineteen. The father-in-law came to the young man on hearing of his intention to start for England, brought with him the innocent wife, aged twelve, and entreated the young man not to bring shame on the family by going. Finding entreaty useless, the father-in-law went away cursing and stating that he would regard the child as a widow rather than send her back to one who would be outcast. Next the young man's four sisters surrounded him, weeping bitterly and begging him that the shame of his journey to England might be averted from them. The brothers joined in the outcry, save one who has had the benefit of an English education, and had taken degrees in Arts and Law. From the parents no difficulties could be experienced, for, says the youth, with an obvious sense of relief, "I am glad to say they had departed to the land of eternal peace and joy." It is impossible not to sympathise with this Madrassee, and to read with satisfaction his assurance that the manner in which he has been received in England, and the benefits he is deriving from his stay among us remove from his mind "the fear of being outcasted."

Florilina:—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Florilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilina," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, of 36, Farringdon-road, London.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—May 3.

For Liverpool.

City of Dublin s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 18 bales wool, N Thakerdas; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Werneth Hall s—1,088 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,125 cwts myrabolums, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Worsley Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For London.

Peshawer s—50 cwts cummin seed, Volkart Bros; 4 cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidass; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Damascus s—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton droppings, Brasel and Co; 30 bales hides and skins, G H Hassum; 1,835 cwts Sone-meal, M Jamal; 34 cwts gum Arabic, D Megji; 50 cwts gum Arabic, M Ludha; 170 cwts olibanum, D Bamji; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, D E Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Hornhead s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Hilston s—9,405 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

For Christiania.

Apollo s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Hull.

Apollo s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Preston s—6,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Indra s—4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; Ld; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

Bretwalda s—4,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

Peveril s—4 bales hemp, E Caderbhai, 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Lalaham s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co: 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt Errant s—500 cwts buffalo horns, E Caderbhai.

For Ghent.

Scotsman s—1,900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—2,014 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 450 cwts gingellyseed, C C Kanawalla.

Darwin s—5,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Picton s—597 cwts Zanzibar copra, F Topen; 14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—3,940 cwts wheat, and 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Bolleau s—60 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Naples.

Manilla s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld.

For Trieste.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 785 cwts myrabolums, A Schweiger.

For Venice.

Poseidon s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Liscard s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co.

For Suez.

Poseidon s—128 cwts Malabar coffee, E L Moolchund.

For Smyrna.

Poseidon s—568 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

For Kobe.

Henley s—120 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton S and W Co; 150 bales twist, J Fleming and Co; 100 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 50 bales twist, C Chhotalal; 50 bales twist, The U Merchants Sand W Co.

Decoan s—75 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 5 bales T cloth, &c, Tatta and Co.

For Hongkong.

Decoan s—104 bales yarn, Tatta and Co; 18 cases condiments, &c, C M Bhesania; 27 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 110 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales tw

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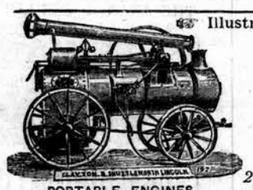

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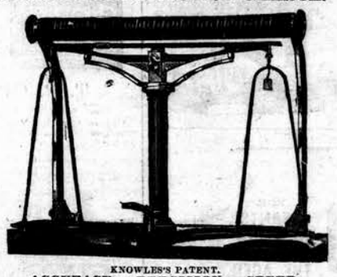

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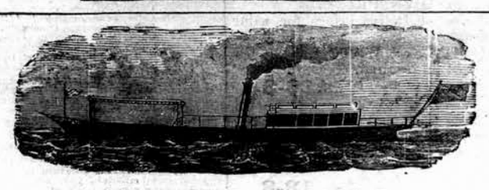

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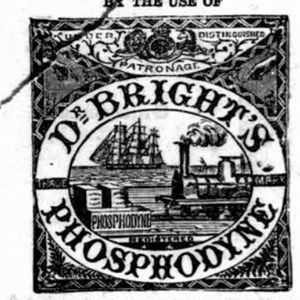


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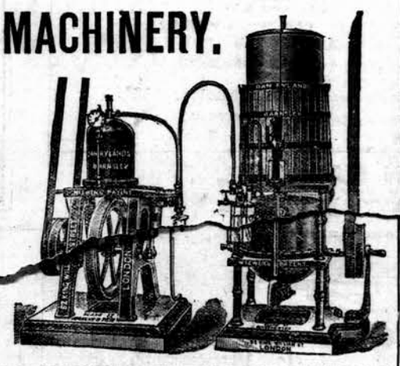

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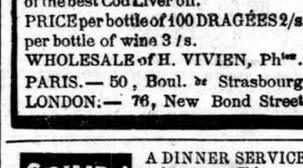


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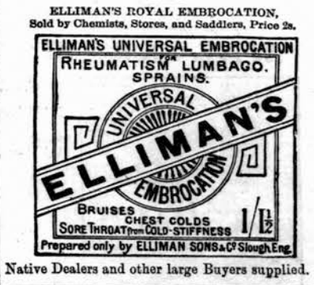


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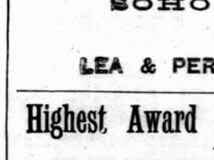

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